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COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROCHDALE



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year ending 31st December, 1964

**R. G. MURRAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.**  
Medical Officer of Health  
Principal School Medical Officer  
and Director of Welfare Services



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R. G. MURRAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
Medical Officer of Health  
Principal School Medical Officer  
and Director of Welfare Services

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Ext. 230

ROCHDALE:  
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1965

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DECEMBER, 1964

Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical Officer  
and Director of Welfare Services

R. G. MURRAY, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

## Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

FRANCIS J. CAUCHI, M.D., B.SC., D.P.H.

## Assistant Medical Officers:

JOYCE NEWMAN, M.B., CH.B., D.A.

BORIS KALCEV, M.D. VIENNA, L.R.C.P.ED., D.P.H.  
(†30.9.64)

PAULA R. VANSTONE, M.B., CH.B., D.R.C.O.G.  
(†13.9.64)

ROBERT S. GIBSON, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.  
(\*16.9.64)

CHRIST D. H. MUNZNI, M.B., B.S. (\*5.10.64)

DOREEN M. GINEVER, M.B., CH.B. (Part-time)

## Lay Administrative Officer:

S. BUTTERWORTH

## Senior Welfare Officer:

T. E. TAYLOR, D.M.A., A.I.S.W.

## Chief Public Health Inspector:

A. TURNER, C.S.I.B., CERT.M.I.

## Senior District Public Health Inspector:

A. SYMONS, C.S.I.B., CERT.M.I.

## Senior Meat and Foods Inspector:

J. GAWTHORPE, C.S.I.B., CERT.M.I.

## Smoke Inspector:

W. D. GARTSIDE, CERT.P.H.I.E.B., DIP.M.I.,  
DIP.SM.I.

## Housing Inspector:

K. E. SMITH, C.S.I.B.

## Food Hygiene and Shops Inspector:

AILEEN M. P. HORN, CERT.P.H.I.E.B., DIP.M.I.  
(†18.8.64)

## Public Health Inspectors:

J. PEARSON, C.S.I.B.

J. J. DARBY, CERT.P.H.I.E.B., DIP.M.I.

J. BARKER, CERT.P.H.I.E.B. (\*9.1.64)

A. H. LORD, DIP.P.H.I.E.B. (\*6.7.64)

## Superintendent Health Visitor:

O. BARRETT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (\*27.7.64)

## Health Visitors/School Nurses:

S. H. BARLOW, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

V. C. CAMPBELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

A. CRABTREE, S.R.N., H.V. (†21.6.64)

P. JOHN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (deceased 6.8.64)

E. M. MASSEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.

J. P. MILLS, S.R.N., H.V.

J. REID, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

S. RIGG, S.R.N., H.V. (\*23.7.64)

I. RUSHTON, S.R.N., H.V.

F. THORNTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., R.M.P.A., Q.N.

C. WALKER, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.

N. WHITELEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

## Health Visitor (Tuberculosis):

M. L. GALLIMORE, S.R.N., T.B.CERT. (†6.2.64)

G. QUINN, S.R.N. (\*10.2.64)

## Special Worker (Part-time):

C. M. LINTERN (†23.12.64)

## Chief Dental Officer:

H. P. GLEDSDALE, L.D.S.

## Dental Officers:

R. G. WATSON, L.D.S.

H. GIBSON, L.D.S. (Part-time)

A. JONES, L.D.S. (Part-time) (†1.6.64)

R. J. G. YOUNG, L.D.S. (Part-time)

## Dental Anaesthetist:

R. MALLINSON, M.B., CH.B. (Part-time)

## Dental Surgery Assistants:

S. ASHWORTH

N. BUCKLEY

L. BERRY

J. LEACH

## Senior Mental Welfare Officer:

S. P. SMITH (\*15.4.64)

J. E. WILSON (†1.3.64)

## Mental Welfare Officers:

A. G. GILLESPIE (†31.5.64)

D. R. QUICK

W. P. WAINMAN (\*22.6.64)

J. FOGARTY (\*12.10.64)

## Junior Training Centre Supervisor:

JEAN M. BUCKLEY

## Ambulance Officer:

H. DOWN

## Home Help Organiser:

ANNE GAVAGHAN, M.I.H.H.O.

## District Nursing Association:

Superintendent—Miss D. A. HUNTER, S.R.N.,  
S.C.M., H.V., R.F.N., Q.N.

1st Asst. Supt.—Miss M. McGONIGLE, S.R.N.,  
Q.N.

2nd Asst. Supt.—Miss M. J. CONWAY, S.R.N.,  
S.C.M., Q.N.

## Domiciliary Midwives:

M. ASHWORTH, S.R.N., S.C.M.

W. U. CARR, S.R.N., S.C.M.

B. CREHAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

M. M. GUNN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

M. L. HARRISON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

N. HOOK, S.R.N., S.C.M.

V. STOTT, S.R.N., S.C.M.

## Clinic Nurses (Full-time):

M. CISEK, S.R.N.

A. SHEPHERD, S.R.N. (†12.5.64)

M. B. SPENCER, S.R.N. (†1.3.64)

M. JONES, S.R.N. (\*23.3.64)

P. V. HARDMAN, S.R.N. (\*1.9.64)

## Clinic Nurses (Part-time):

H. J. LOWTON, S.R.N.

M. DAVIES, S.R.N. (\*17.3.64)

## Physiotherapists (Part-time):

EILEEN HAMPSON, M.S.C.P.

MARY C. BEESTON, M.S.C.P.

# CONSULTANT OFFICERS

## Ophthalmic Surgeon:

A. STEWART SCOTT, M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.S.ED.,  
D.O.M.S.

## Pediatrician:

B. WOLMAN, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.C.H.

## Consultant Chest Physician:

W. R. MAY, M.R.C.P., D.C.H.

## Orthopaedic Surgeon:

A. P. GRACIE, M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.S.ED.

## E.N.T. Surgeon:

J. P. FRASER, M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.S.GLASG.

## Family Planning Medical Officer:

LENA WALKER, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

## Child Psychiatrist:

J. F. DUNN, M.B., CH.B., D.P.M. (\*6.4.64)

## Public Analyst:

G. H. BAKER, F.R.I.C.

\* Commenced duties

† Ceased duties



**To the Chairman and Members of the Health and Welfare  
Committees of the County Borough of Rochdale**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour and pleasure to present my Annual Report on the health and welfare conditions in the County Borough of Rochdale, and on the work of the Public Health and Welfare Services Departments for the year 1964.

During 1964 a number of special Reports, referred to in my last Annual Report, began to bear fruit. Two Luncheon Clubs, one at the Youth Centre, Lea Hall, Smith Street, and the other at the Community Centre, Kirkholt, were opened during the year. A party of aged persons spent a most enjoyable week's holiday at Morecambe at the end of September, organised and assisted financially by the Welfare Services Department. A rates assisted scheme for decorating old people's houses came into operation towards the end of the year and plans to implement a scheme to assist old people with the care of their gardens were well advanced by the 31st December. A Register of Baby Sitters was established in the Public Health Department during January. These projects were all new and on the whole worked remarkably well. I am sure they are much appreciated by our elderly citizens and the parents of young children.

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population of 86,180 shows a slight decrease on the figure for 1963 and reflects an almost static situation as regards the population in spite of the rising birth rate and falling death rate.

The number of live births, 1,592 giving a birth rate of 18.5 per thousand of the estimated population, shows a slight increase over 1963 and reflects the general trend noticed in this Country more or less since the second World War.

The total number of deaths, 1,218 with a rate of 14.1 per thousand of the estimated population, shows a fractional decrease compared with the previous year.

The infant mortality rate of 23 per thousand live births compares unfavourably with the rate of 18 established in 1963. As I have said elsewhere, with such a small population as ours this figure is liable to quite considerable fluctuations from year to year.

Once more the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Section was seriously handicapped throughout the year by the impossibility of recruiting trained Health Visitors to the staff. With the unfortunate death of one Health Visitor and the retirement due to illhealth of another, the situation at the end of the year was even more unsatisfactory than at the beginning. This chronic shortage of Health Visitors, which looks like persisting for many years, can, in

my estimation, only result in deterioration in the efficiency and value of the child welfare services provided by the Local Authority. The appointment of Miss O. Barrett as Superintendent Health Visitor was a very welcome augmentation to the strength of this seriously depleted Section.

The fall in the number of home confinements due to the increasing number of women having their babies in hospital, which is made possible by early discharge of many patients, has somewhat altered the emphasis of the work of the Domiciliary Midwife. Although many authorities consider that all women should be confined in hospital, this development is not wholeheartedly welcomed by the midwifery staff. The care of mothers and babies during the lying-in period is undoubtedly an essential service, but it does lack the human and clinical interest of delivering the patients in their own homes.

The unsatisfactory situation regarding Tuberculosis, to which I drew attention in 1962 and 1963, remained unchanged again with a total of 57 new cases compared with 57 in 1963, 40 in 1962 and 25 in 1961. Of the new cases, 25 occurred in immigrants from Pakistan, compared with eight in 1963. In addition, one case was notified in a Chinese and one in a Polynesian.

No. 6 Mass Radiography Unit visited Rochdale during November, when a total of 8,235 persons were X-rayed and from whom seven cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis were discovered.

There were three Enteric incidents in Rochdale during 1964, all involving immigrants from Pakistan. In addition, a great deal of detective work was carried out by the Public Health Inspectors assisted by the Police and the Health Visitors, in tracking down suspected tins of corned beef bearing batch numbers implicated in the Aberdeen epidemic.

The staffing situation in the Public Health Inspectors' Section of the Department was much more satisfactory during the year, being pretty well up to strength the whole time. However, a considerable amount of extra work devolved upon the Inspectors due to the preliminary inspections connected with the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Steady progress was made in Slum Clearance throughout the year. Smallbridge Nos. 4 and 5 Clearance Areas were represented to the Estates Committee on the 22nd January, comprising 56 dwellinghouses, whilst Kemp Street Clearance Area was represented on the 27th May and comprised 28 dwellinghouses, and Martin Lane Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Clearance Areas were represented on the 18th November and comprised 23 dwellinghouses. In addition, 62 dwellinghouses were represented as individual unfit houses, making a total of 169 dwellinghouses dealt with during the year.

The Castleton and Meadway Smoke Control Order which was originally intended to come into force on the 1st October, 1964 had to have the operative

date postponed because of difficulties with fuel supplies. The date of its coming into force was ultimately changed to the 1st August, 1965. No new Areas were submitted to Committee as Smoke Control Areas during the year, but the initial survey of the Bursil and Kingsway Districts was almost completed.

As regards Mental Health, there was a big change in the staffing of this Section. Mr. J. E. Wilson, Senior Mental Welfare Officer, left for a post in Belfast and was replaced by Mr. S. P. Smith, who took up duty on the 15th April. Mr. A. G. Gillespie left and was replaced by Mr. W. P. Wainman on the 22nd June. Mr. D. R. Quick embarked upon a two year Course at the Manchester College of Commerce on the 7th September. To make allowance for the long absence of Mr. Quick on his studies, the establishment of the Section was raised to four and on the 12th October, Mr. J. Fogarty was appointed.

The Child Guidance Clinic was re-opened in April with Dr. J. F. Dunn in charge, on the basis of two sessions per week. The amount of work built up rapidly, as might be expected, and by the end of the year there was a considerable waiting list.

The Voluntary Special Care Unit at Lea Hall continued to fulfil a most important function throughout the year, catering for approximately 20 children daily.

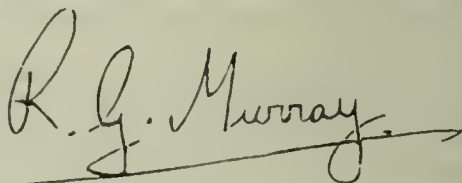
At long last work started on the new Adult and Junior Training Centre at Ings Lane on the 3rd June. At the end of the year the work was progressing well.

The good work of the Welfare Services Department for the benefit of aged and handicapped persons continued throughout the year on similar lines to what has been done before, but in addition a considerable amount of organisation was involved in implementing schemes already the subject of comment.

I wish to express my gratitude to the members of the staff of both Departments for the excellent and loyal work carried out by them throughout the year. I should also like to express my thanks and appreciation for the interest and support extended towards myself and the staffs of the two Departments by the Chairmen and members of the Health Committee and the Welfare Services Committee.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health

22nd July, 1965.



# STATISTICS

Year ended 31st December, 1964

Area (in acres) .. .. .	9,556
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population, mid-year 1964 .. ..	86,180
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1961) .. .. .	31,642
Number of Houses on Corporation Estates at December, 1964 .. ..	7,936
Number of Houses on Corporation Estates at December, 1963 .. ..	7,904
Estimated sum represented by a Penny Rate .. .. .	£10,100
Rateable Value .. .. .	£2,560,696
Estimated Expenditure on Health Services provided by Rates .. ..	£224,725

	Total	M.	F.
<b>Live Births</b> —Legitimate	1,439	772	667
Illegitimate	153 (9.6%*)	80 (9.4%*)	73 (9.8%*)
	<hr/> 1,592	<hr/> 852	<hr/> 740

\*Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births

Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated population 18.5

**Still-Births**—(34) Rate per 1,000 total (live and still-births) .. .. 20.9

**Total Live and Still-Births** .. .. . 1,626

	Total	M.	F.
<b>Deaths</b>	1,218	610	608

Death rate per 1,000 of estimated population .. .. 14.1

**Deaths from Maternal Causes**—(Nil)

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still-births).. .. Nil

**Death rate of Infants under one year of age**—(36)

All infants per 1,000 live births .. .. 23

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births (30) .. .. 21

Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births (6) .. .. 39

**Neo-Natal Deaths**—(23) Rate per 1,000 total live births .. .. 14.4

**Early Neo-Natal Deaths**—(20) Rate per 1,000 total live births .. .. 12.6

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 population
<b>Cancer</b> (including Leukaemia and Aleukaemia) .. .. .	227	2.6
Tuberculosis (all forms) .. .. .	6	0.07
<b>Coronary Disease</b> (including Angina) .. .. .	210	2.4

## VITAL STATISTICS

### Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the population as at mid-year 1964 is 86,180. This compares with the 1963 mid-year estimate of 86,300 and the 1961 Census figure of 85,785. During the year there was an increase in births and a decrease in deaths, giving an increased margin of births over deaths of 374 persons as compared with 303 in 1963.

Taking into account the considerable number of Commonwealth immigrants arriving in Rochdale during the year, also the expected natural increase due to the excess of births over deaths, this population figure appears to indicate that there is a considerable exodus of indigenous Rochdaliens.

### Live Births

The live births, 1,592, gave a rate equal to 18.5 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The figure of the previous year was 18.1. For the ten years 1954/1963 the average birth rate was 16.2 per 1,000.

The proportion of illegitimate births was slightly lower than that of 1963, 153 this year as compared with 157 last year, representing 9.6% of the total births. In the last five years the figure has varied between 10% and 6.7%.

The continuing high birth rate is now world-wide and the resulting population explosion is giving cause for considerable concern to all sociologists who follow population trends and forecasts of food production for the foreseeable future.

### Still-Births

There were 34 still-births recorded as against 38 in 1963 and 31 in 1962. The average for the preceding five years was 37 still-births.

### Infant Mortality

There were 36 deaths registered under one year of age, equal to a mortality rate of 22.6 per 1,000 live births registered, compared with 28 deaths and a mortality rate of 17.89 in 1963.

I commented in last year's Report that with a small population such as ours considerable swings in infant mortality rates are liable to occur from year to year in the normal course of events. As 1963 was a year of unusually low mortality, it was hardly to be expected that 1964 should show a further fall.

Analysis of the causes of death amongst infants does, however, reveal one disturbing factor and that is the increase in deaths due to Pneumonia, which rose

from four in 1963 to ten in 1964, nine of which occurred in the age group 1 - 6 months. This fatal type of Pneumonia in infants is of acute yet insidious onset and the child may be moribund or even dead before the parent is aware that there is anything seriously wrong. This makes prevention and treatment very difficult. Enquiries amongst my colleagues in neighbouring County Boroughs reveal that this condition is not by any means confined to Rochdale, but is causing a number of infant deaths throughout the Region.

### Premature Births

The following Table which sets out the fate of 125 Rochdale children who were prematurely born during the year is of continuing interest.

The figures in this Table do not coincide with those given elsewhere as deaths during the year due to prematurity. They are, however, strictly comparable with the Tables given in the Report for the last few years.

### Premature Births during 1964

BIRTH WEIGHT	PLACE OF BIRTH			TOTAL	DEATHS								CHILDREN SURVIVING OVER 3 MONTHS			
	Home	Birch Hill Hospital	Other Hospitals		In first 24 hours		24 hours to 7 days		7 days to 28 days		28 days to 3 months		H.	B. H. H.	O. H.	Total
					H.	B. H. H.	H.	B. H. H.	H.	B. H. H.	H.	B. H. H.				
3 lbs. 4 ozs. or less ..	—	11	—	11	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
3 lbs. 5 ozs. to 4 lbs. 6 ozs.	1	25	1	27	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	17	1	19
4 lbs. 7 ozs. to 4 lbs. 15 ozs.	2	19	2	23	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	18	2	22
5 lbs to 5 lbs. 8 ozs.	16	47	1	64	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	15	43	1	59
Totals	19	102	4	125	1	13	—	3	—	1	—	2	18	83	4	105

This total of 125 is an increase on that for 1963 with 102, whilst the percentage of premature births to total live births has increased from 6.5% in 1963 to 7.9% in 1964.

The percentage of premature births under 4 lbs. 6 ozs. has decreased from 32.3% of the total live premature births in 1963 to 30.4% in 1964.

The survival rate of the premature births at 84% remains exactly the same as in 1963.

As in previous years, the chance of survival was less in those under 3 lbs. 4 ozs. at birth.

The following Table sets out Rochdale's experience during the last ten years in respect of perinatal mortality, which represents the total loss of infant life before birth, during birth and during the first week of life.

Year 1	Live Births 2	Still Births 3	Infant Deaths 4	Neo-natal Mortality 5	Early N.N.M. 6	P-n.M. Col. 3+6 7
		No. Rate†	No. Rate*	No. Rate*	No. Rate*	No. Rate†
1955	1,263	39 29	21 17	15 12	14 11	53 40
1956	1,294	29 22	36 28	25 19	20 15	49 37
1957	1,335	39 28	46 34	30 22	26 19	65 47
1958	1,400	35 24	32 23	19 13	14 10	49 34
1959	1,349	49 35	39 29	23 17	18 13	67 48
1960	1,364	33 23	42 31	24 17	21 16	54 39
1961	1,466	32 21	30 20	19 13	11 8	43 29
1962	1,608	31 19	35 22	24 15	23 14	54 33
1963	1,565	38 24	28 18	19 12	17 11	55 35
1964	1,592	34 21	36 23	23 14	20 13	54 34

† Rate per 1,000 live and still-births.

\*Rate per 1,000 live births.

Despite the increase in infant deaths, it will be seen that the perinatal mortality rate was 34 in 1964 compared with 35 in 1963.

### Deaths from all causes

The deaths registered number 1,218, which is a decrease of 44 on the figure of last year, 1,262. This total is made up of 610 male and 608 female deaths.

The general tendency for male deaths to exceed female deaths still continues in age groups up to 65. From this point the larger female survival group naturally shows a far greater number of deaths.

The death rate from all causes was 14.1 per thousand of the estimated population, as compared with 14.6 in 1963 and an average of 14.7 during the ten years 1954-1963.



**Chief Causes of Death**

	1964	1963
Tuberculosis .. .. .	6	10
Cancer .. .. .	227	186
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. .. .. .	188	163
Heart Disease .. .. .	414	467
Other Circulatory Diseases .. .. .	40	55
Bronchitis .. .. .	71	82
Pneumonia (all forms) .. .. .	89	106
Motor Accidents .. .. .	17	8
All Other Accidents .. .. .	20	25
Suicide .. .. .	17	17
Totals .. .. .	1,089	1,131

Table I Appendix (Page 92) shows comparative mortality rates and birth rates during the past ten years, while Table II Appendix (Page 93) shows the age and sex distribution, and the causes of deaths in 1964.

The six deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis occurred in persons over 45 years of age.

The following Table shows the tremendous change which has taken place in the expectation of life during the last fifty years. It will be noted that no really significant percentage of deaths now occurs below the age of 45 years.

**Percentage of Deaths in year groups, distributed according to age at death**

Age Group	1917	1927	1937	1947	1957	1964
Under 15 years .. .. .	22	14	6	9	5	4
15—45 years .. .. .	17	13	13	6	4	4
45—65 years .. .. .	29	33	32	24	23	26
65 years and over .. .. .	32	40	49	60	68	66

**Respiratory Diseases**

This group of diseases caused 165 deaths as compared with 208 in 1963 and 188 in 1962. Pneumonia caused 89 deaths (106), Bronchitis 71 (82), Influenza 0 (12) and Other Respiratory Affections 5 (8). (Figures for 1963 in brackets).

No fewer than 69 of the Pneumonia deaths took place in persons aged 65 years and over, in many of whom it was a terminal event where the underlying cause was really old age.

Again there was no widespread epidemic of Influenza which in certain years has had the effect of inflating the deaths from Respiratory Diseases. During the whole of 1964 no deaths were certified as being due to this cause.

### Cancer

Deaths classified to this cause (including Leukaemia and Aleukaemia) and shown in the age groups below number 227 (males 116, females 111), as against 186 in the previous year.

			Total deaths	Under 15 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Year 1964	..	..	227	—	12	93	122
Year 1963	..	..	186	2	8	72	104

The considerable increase in deaths due to Cancer includes an increase of seven due to Cancer of the Lung, an increase of six due to Cancer of the Breast and an increase of seven due to Cancer of the Stomach. The biggest increase is seen in the Unspecified Malignant Diseases which was 26.

By contrast, the number of deaths from Leukaemia fell from nine to three and no deaths in children were ascribed to this cause.

### Comparative Mortality and Birth Rates

	Death-rate All Causes per 1,000 of population	Live Birth-rate per 1,000 of population	Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births
ROCHDALE.. ..	14.1	18.5	22.6
Average 12 neighbour- ing manufacturing towns .. ..	12.8	18.7	25.9
Administrative County of Lancaster ..	12.1	18.7	21.4

## MORBIDITY

The Department continues to receive from the Manager of the Local Office of the Ministry of National Insurance a weekly return of the figures of new claims to sickness benefit. There has been no change in the form of the records, which are still unanalysed and cover an area which includes the postal districts of Whitworth and Milnrow, as well as Rochdale itself.

A study of the figures for 1964 shows that there was no widespread epidemic of an infectious nature amongst adults in Rochdale during the year such as might have caused excessive absence from work.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

I am indebted to the Manager of the Rochdale Employment Exchange for information regarding the state of unemployment in Rochdale and the adjoining districts of Wardle, Whitworth and Milnrow.

The average number of unemployed persons on the register during the year ended 31st December, 1964 was as follows—Men 367, Women 64, making a total of 431. The corresponding figures in 1963 were—Men 894, Women 172, totalling 1,066. The recession commented on in 1962 which continued into early 1963, appeared to have come to a halt by 1964 and by the end of the year the position as regards unemployment had improved remarkably, with 635 fewer on the unemployed registers.

I am also informed that in the middle of 1964 there were approximately 48,905 insured persons (28,767 Men, 20,138 Women) in employment in the area.

# GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

## Administration and Co-ordination

General administration within the Department continues on the lines set out in previous Reports.

A good working standard of co-ordination exists between the Health Services in the town. There is a considerable cross-representation in Committee membership as between the Local Health Authority, the Hospital Authority and the Local Executive Council. In some ways more important, there is close working between the Officers of the various Statutory Bodies and a growing understanding of the part which each has to play and the problems with which they are faced. There is also a very high degree of co-operation and co-ordination between the various Chief Officials and Departments of the Corporation.

## Clinic and Treatment Centres

The hours of clinic sessions and the situation of centres are set out below:—

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri
<b>I.—Child Welfare</b>					
(A) St. Luke's School, Deeplish .. .. .	10—12 noon 2—4 p.m.	—	—	—	—
(B) Spotland Clinic, Phoenix Street .. .. .	—	10—12 noon 2—4 p.m.	—	—	—
(C) Council Offices, Norden .. .. .	—	—	—	2—4 p.m.	—
(D) Baillie St. Council School .. .. .	—	—	2—4 p.m.	2—4 p.m.	10—12 noon
(E) Castleton Wesleyan School, Durban St. ..	—	—	—	—	10—12 noon 2—4 p.m.
(F) Bamford Working-men's Club .. .. .	—	—	—	1st in each month 10—12 noon	—
(G) Kingsway Clinic, Turf Hill Road. ..	2—4 p.m.	—	—	2—4 p.m.	—
(H) Kirkholt Community Centre ..	—	2—4 p.m.	2—4 p.m.	—	—
<b>II.—Ante-Natal</b>					
(A) Baillie St. Council School .. .. .	2—4 p.m.	—	—	—	—
(B) Kirkholt Community Centre ..	—	—	—	2—4 p.m.	—
(C) Spotland Clinic, Phoenix Street ..	—	—	—	—	2—4 p.m.
<b>III.—Relaxation Class</b>					
(A) Baillie St. Council School .. .. .	7—8 p.m.	—	—	7—9 p.m.	—
(B) Kirkholt Community Centre ..	6.45—8.30p.m. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
(C) Spotland Clinic Phoenix Street .. ..	6.45—8.30p.m. fortnightly	—	—	—	—
<b>IV.—Family Planning Clinic</b> (Baillie St. Council School) .. .. .	—	11.30 a.m.— 1.30 p.m. 2—4 p.m.	5.30—7 p.m.	—	—
<b>V.—Clinics Provided by the Education Committee—</b>	See page 99				



## HOME NURSING

This Service continues to be run on an agency basis by the Rochdale District Nursing Association.

The Local Health Authority is represented by three members of the Health Committee and the Medical Officer of Health on the Association's Committee. Two members of the Association's Committee attend the Domiciliary Services Sub-committee of the Health Committee.

The staff of the Home consists of the Superintendent, two Assistant Superintendents, nine trained female District Nurses, two trained male District Nurses, two female State Registered Nurses, one female State Enrolled Nurse, five part-time female District Nurses, one part-time female State Enrolled Nurse.

During the year 83,566 visits were paid to 2,839 patients, compared with 83,589 visits to 3,219 patients in 1963. Of these, 2,122 were new patients, most of whom were referred by General Practitioners, but some were sent by hospitals, clinics and the Public Health Department.

Among these 2,839 patients, the following are the main groups of conditions treated:—

	1964	1963
Anaemias .. .. .	685	693
Arthritis and Rheumatism .. .. .	59	43
Bronchitis .. .. .	141	304
Upper Respiratory Infection .. .. .	18	—
Other Respiratory Infections .. .. .	27	37
Burns and Scalds .. .. .	18	18
Cancer .. .. .	105	83
Cardiac Diseases .. .. .	175	196
Cerebral Lesions .. .. .	91	93
Ear, Nose and Throat Conditions .. .. .	61	119
Gastro-intestinal Disorders .. .. .	227	203
Gynaecological Conditions .. .. .	54	61
Septic Lesions .. .. .	43	61
Post-operative Dressings .. .. .	262	292
Senility .. .. .	92	107
Skin Conditions .. .. .	13	8

The following is a summary of the work done during the year:—

	1964	1963
Patients on the books 1st January .. .. .	717	723
New patients during the year .. .. .	2,122	2,496
Total nursed .. .. .	2,839	3,219
Total discharged .. .. .	2,077	2,502
Remaining on books 31st December .. .. .	762	717

**Method of Discharge**

	1964	1963
Convalescent .. .. .	1,352	1,686
Removed to hospital .. .. .	361	458
Relieved .. .. .	156	142
Died .. .. .	208	216
Total visits paid to 2,839 patients .. .. .	83,566	
Total visits paid to 3,219 patients .. .. .		83,589

Included in the above figures are the following patients who suffered from infectious diseases:—

	1964		1963	
	Patients	Visits	Patients	Visits
Pneumonia .. .. .	36	454	59	716
Tuberculosis .. .. .	88	7,331	77	6,107
Influenza .. .. .	6	31	49	342
Others.. .. .	7	123	4	22
Totals .. .. .	137	7,939	189	7,187

Of the total visits 1,172 were paid to 137 children under five years of age.

These figures show a decrease in new patients and in the total nursed during the year, together with a decrease in the number of visits paid to all patients in comparison with those of 1963.

No fewer than 1,375 of the patients dealt with were referred only for the purpose of receiving various forms of injections. This service by itself makes a significant contribution to keeping individuals ambulant or even working. It is also of interest to note that 1,293 of the same total were patients over the age of 65 and they absorbed 48,564 visits during the year, or 58% of the total visits.

The evening clinic for injections which is held at the Nurses' Home for the benefit of patients who work during the day, is well attended and averages 25 patients at each session.

Changes in equipment have taken place during the year. The nursing bags are now equipped with Propathene dressing bowls which are light in weight and easily sterilised. Disposable dressing towels are being used by the Nurses for surgical dressings, whilst small pre-packed sterilised dressings are being used for emergency dressings. Disposable syringes have also been introduced in a modified way.

The Laundry Service continues to play a very important part in the essential work of domiciliary nursing and from figures given in the section dealing with Prevention, Care and After-care, it will be seen that the demand has continued with so many incontinent patients being dealt with in their own homes. In addition, incontinence pads, as recommended by the Ministry of Health, supply a most useful need. Disposal of the soiled pads is by means of a specially marked waterproof paper bag to be placed in the refuse bin. Both these provisions are very much appreciated and certainly advantageous from the nursing point of view.

The Association has, through the Chairman and a member of the Executive Committee, had representation on the North Western Federation for the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. This representation, together with attendances of the Superintendent at Refresher Courses and Conferences, keeps the service up-to-date with all modern advances.

During the year twelve candidates completed their training at the Nurses' Home.

## HOSPITALS

I am grateful to Mr. G. R. Eastwood, Group Secretary to the Rochdale and District Hospital Management Committee, for the following comments:—

“During the past year Lake View Hospital, which was formerly a children's long-stay hospital, has been closed and is to be disposed of as surplus to hospital requirements. The Group, therefore, now consists of six hospitals and two clinics, providing 1,081 in-patient beds, out-patient clinics in most specialties and area accident services.

The accident services are centred at Rochdale Infirmary where a temporary new department has recently been provided. These improved premises are designed to meet the position until the new area Accident Department is built in a few years' time.

The Hospital Group has a School of Nursing which trains nurses for State Registration, State Enrolment and Premature Baby Certificates, and a Midwifery School covering both parts of the State Certificate. The Group also has Training Schools for Radiographers and Medical Social Workers.

It is hoped that within the next year a new Surgical Ward of 22 beds will be provided at Birch Hill Hospital and that a start will be made at the same hospital in building an extension to the Maternity Unit to provide 39 additional lying-in and ante-natal beds, and a new Premature Baby Unit with 14 cots.

A new Pharmacy will be opened at Birch Hill Hospital about April, 1965 and at that time a new extension will be brought into use at the Rochdale

Children's Hospital. This extension will provide, for the first time in Rochdale, hydrotherapy services together with additional class room and remedial accommodation.

During 1965 also, a new Occupational Therapy Department will be provided at Birch Hill Hospital and new Visitors' Waiting and Overnight Stay Accommodation (two bed sitting rooms) will be opened at the Rochdale Infirmary.

Work will also continue in the third phase of the modernisation of the Surgical Block at Birch Hill Hospital."

The Medical Officer of Health was appointed a member of the Rochdale and District Hospital Management Committee with effect from the 1st April, 1964.

### **MATERNITY HOMES**

At the end of the year there was one dwellinghouse registered as a Maternity Home for three patients at 78 Louise Street, and regular inspection has been carried out by the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer.

### **LABORATORY FACILITIES**

Throughout the year the bacteriological examination of Milk, Water and Ice-cream, as well as routine specimens of faeces, urine, etc., obtained by Officers of this Department has been carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, which transferred from Monsall Hospital, Manchester to Withington Hospital, Manchester, during the year.

Individual specimens from hospital and General Practitioners' patients are still referred to the local Hospital Laboratories, from which information of epidemiological importance is passed either to the Public Health Laboratory or to the Medical Officer of Health, or to both.

The chemical analysis of water, as well as milk and foodstuffs, taken under the Food and Drugs Act, is performed by the Public Analyst. In addition, any casual analyses are also referred to this Officer.



## AMBULANCE SERVICE

At the end of the year the fleet comprised five ambulances, one sitting case car and six dual purpose vehicles. The personnel consisted of the Ambulance Officer, four Shift Leaders, 25 Drivers and two female Telephonists. There was, therefore, no variation in the establishment of vehicles or personnel compared with 1963. Changes in staff occur only infrequently and during the year one Driver retired after serving since 1944.

In the following Table the definition of other persons and patients has the same meaning as in previous years.

	BOROUGH						COUNTY AND OTHERS					
	Ambulances		D.P. Vehicles		S.C. Cars		Ambulances		D.P. Vehicles		S.C. Cars	
	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963
PATIENTS:												
Emergency .. ..	1782	1353	425	261	90	133	7	3	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Removals ..	14400	13813	35858	31874	2142	2866	12	13	10	5	2	6
Other Persons .. ..	3197	2339	5372	4978	552	918	6	12	3	6	—	2
Totals .. .. .	19379	17505	41655	37113	2784	3917	25	28	13	11	2	8
MILEAGE:												
Removals .. .. .	59994	54845	78676	72426	10894	16620	115	154	87	171	21	101
General Transport ..	4	23	1429	1850	4	229	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost Journeys D.D. ..	1873	1543	768	894	196	315	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midwifery .. .. .	17	26	463	850	161	841	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .. .. .	61888	56437	81336	76020	11255	18005	115	154	87	171	21	101
CALLS:												
Total Calls .. .. .	10113	9660	10785	10063	1484	2267	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transmitted by Radio	3656	3647	2312	2242	389	406	—	—	—	—	—	—

During 1964 there was an overall increase of 4,401 in the number of patients removed to and from Hospitals, Clinics, Day Hospitals etc., and of 875 in Other Persons, with a net increase of persons carried of 5,276.

There was a total increase in the mileage covered of 3,814.

Compared with five years ago, i.e. 1959, the service has transported 21,060 more persons and covered 12,032 more miles, mainly to Day Hospitals and Out-patient Clinics.

It is evident that the development of the Hospital Services continues and will continue to place further demands upon the Service. The Day Hospital

Service has been maintained. The number of patients conveyed to Manchester Hospitals has increased during the year. There were 1,444 such patients conveyed 15,741 miles as against 1,007 patients conveyed 13,479 miles in 1963.

The average number of miles per patient admitted to and discharged from Hospitals was 4.2, and for patients to and from Day Hospitals, Out-patient Clinics, Junior Training Centre etc., was 1.7.

Use has been made of rail transport where possible. The total number of persons removed in this manner was 53 at a cost of £55. It is estimated that the mileage saved was 3,636.

The main emergency calls fell into the following categories:—

Street accidents and incidents..	..	..	..	..	..	795
Home accidents..	..	..	..	..	..	540
School accidents	..	..	..	..	..	48
Works accidents and illnesses..	..	..	..	..	..	200
Sudden illnesses..	..	..	..	..	..	230
Sports accidents	..	..	..	..	..	50

The continually increasing demands placed upon the Service, confirmed by the statistics quoted, present problems of an administrative nature as well as practical ones of actual transportation. The increased traffic through the communications systems, both radio and telephone, caused concern. The inadequacy of the accommodation for staff and for vehicles became more acute. At the general invitation of the O. & M. Officer, an assignment was referred in the following terms:—"To investigate the administration and day-to-day running of the Ambulance Service in order to attempt to improve the operating efficiency and to ensure that the administrative framework is adequate and effective".

The Officer's report recommended revisions in the Control by appointing Control Staff, by altering and adapting the premises, and resiting the Radio Aerial Mast to remote control in order to obtain wider and better contact with the fleet of vehicles. These matters were under consideration at the end of the year.

During the year a team entered for the National Ambulance Competition and competed in the eliminating regional contest held at Liverpool in June, but it was unsuccessful in reaching the final.

There were 29 Drivers entered for the National Safe Driving Competition and 22 qualified. Those Drivers who failed to qualify because of absence through sickness received exemption.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

### Notification of Births—Public Health Act, 1936

There were 1,580 births notified, all by Midwives. This figure included 1,214 occurring at Birch Hill Maternity Home and other hospitals, and 66 occurring in Nursing Homes, which have been classified to Rochdale.

### Health Visitors

Miss O. Barrett, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., joined the staff as Superintendent Health Visitor on the 27th July. Her appointment was a most welcome addition to the staff, as not only is she able to help and advise with the more difficult problems which arise, but also by organising and supervising the work of the nursing staff she is able to make the best use of the limited skilled and trained personnel available.

At the beginning of the year there were 11 Health Visitors/School Nurses, one Tuberculosis Visitor and three Clinic Nurses employed. Two Clinic Nurses were appointed during the year and two resigned. One Student Health Visitor was appointed and commenced her Course at Manchester, whilst Mrs. Rigg re-joined the staff as a Health Visitor/School Nurse after successfully completing the Course. One Health Visitor left the service on account of ill-health and the death of Miss John, who had given 25 years of loyal service, was a sad loss to the Department. At the end of the year there were ten Health Visitors/School Nurses, one Tuberculosis Visitor and three Clinic Nurses employed. This number is well below the establishment of staff, (22), particularly that of trained Health Visitors, (16).

Repeated attempts were made throughout the year to recruit qualified Health Visitors, but unfortunately all our efforts were fruitless. It appears that the only way to secure qualified staff is to second Nurses for training from the Department. I hope to be able to increase the number of Health Visitor Students during 1965/6 and annually thereafter if possible.

I feel that this chronic shortage of Health Visitors in an area such as Rochdale which has many remaining Public Health problems, is bound to have a deleterious effect on the Maternity and Child Welfare Services provided by the Authority, with the resultant ill-effects on the health of two of the most vulnerable groups in the community, namely, mothers of families and their young children.

In spite of the serious staff shortage, duties of a wide variety were undertaken during the year. Visitors to the Department included Senior Student Nurses and Nurses on their Obstetric Training Course at Birch Hill Hospital. Four Student Health Visitors attended the Department for two days to gain insight into the services of the smaller County Borough as compared with those



of the larger Authority and County Council. Two Social Science Course Students at Manchester University gained an insight into the work of the Department by accompanying Health Visitors and attending Child Welfare Centres. The Pupil Midwives also visited the Child Welfare Centres during their training.

The happy relationship with the local hospitals was maintained. One Health Visitor has attended the Premature Baby Unit and the ward round on the Children's Pavilion at Birch Hill Hospital weekly. She has also been present at the Out-patient Clinic of Dr. Wolman, Consultant Paediatrician, held weekly at Smith Street. Medical Officers have also attended whenever possible.

A Clinic is held monthly in the Central Offices for premature babies born at home, attended by Dr. Wolman and staffed by Health Visitors who were able to discuss progress with him.

A Health Visitor attended the Ante-natal Clinics held at the Infirmary each Wednesday and Friday morning. Defaulters from the Ante-natal Clinics were referred to the Health Visitors for investigation. Follow-up visits have been paid to these expectant mothers by the Health Visitors to enquire the reason for non-attendance and to discuss their pregnancy in the privacy of their own home.

The Relaxation Classes held at Baillie Street weekly and at Kirkholt and Spotland Clinics fortnightly continue to flourish with the Health Visitors attending regularly to instruct and discuss the principles of parentcraft.

The Tuberculosis Visitor is in regular attendance at the Chest Clinic. She visits the patients and informs the Health Visitors of any families where there are young children. This helps to prevent the spread of infection and ensures regular follow-up. Perhaps her most valuable service is that of persuading contacts of notified patients to attend the Chest Clinic for investigation and in this work she is extremely successful.

Health Visitors attend the Co-ordinating Committee for the prevention of break-up of families. This affords an opportunity to meet other Social Workers from Hospital, Local Authority and Voluntary Organisations.

Regular visits were paid to the four Nursery Schools and the children were examined by the Health Visitors when their development was noted. Their progress was discussed with the Class Teacher and Head Teacher, together with any difficulties which they had encountered. Regular medical inspections were carried out, followed by joint consultation.

Three Health Visitors attended a Course on 'Screening Tests of Hearing' organised by Professor Ewing of the Department for Education of the Deaf, Manchester University, and Dr. Gawne, County Medical Officer of Health,



Lancashire County Council. Health Visitors are now trained in this routine and it is hoped that children with any hearing defect may be noted at an early age. One Health Visitor attended the Refresher Course arranged by the Health Visitor's Association and two Health Visitors attended a Refresher Course on Health Education organised by the Manchester Public Health Department.

Many invitations were received to speak to members of Mothers' Unions, Young Wives' Groups and Youth Clubs, and all were willingly accepted. These occasions give us an opportunity to discuss the work of the Department and the many aspects of present day health problems.

Towards the end of the year plans were made for two Health Visitors to transfer from the Public Health Department to Kirkholt and Spotland Clinics on which they will be based. This will have the advantage of easy access for the mothers on the outlying estates, as the Health Visitor will be available each day.

The following Table shows the way in which the Health Visitors have spent their time:—

	1964	1963
Primary visits to live births .. .. .	1,585	1,532
Primary visits to still-births .. .. .	24	30
Subsequent visits to infants under 1 year .. .. .	6,821	6,694
Subsequent visits to infants 1 – 2 years .. .. .	3,797	3,567
Subsequent visits to infants 2 – 5 years .. .. .	7,701	7,042
Primary visits to ante-natal cases .. .. .	153	158
Subsequent visits to ante-natal cases .. .. .	93	50
Miscellaneous enquiries, infant mortality, etc. .. .. .	169	52
Infectious diseases .. .. .	77	116
Incomplete visits .. .. .	1,944	2,388
Totals	22,364	21,629
Ante-natal and post-natal clinic sessions .. .. .	236	458
Child welfare clinic sessions .. .. .	1,516	1,493
Nursery school sessions .. .. .	59	53
Other clinics—vaccination sessions, hospitals, etc. .. .. .	412	120
Totals	2,223	2,124

From these figures it will be seen that in spite of staffing problems there has been a slight increase in the total volume of work performed.

### **'At Risk' Register**

The register of children 'at risk' was kept up-to-date during 1964. The categories of children on the register can be grouped under five headings:—

1. Those with unfavourable family history;
2. Those with adverse environmental circumstances before birth;
3. Those with adverse environmental circumstances during birth;
4. Those with adverse environmental circumstances after birth;
5. Those showing suspicious symptoms in the early months of life.

These categories include children reported to the Medical Officer of Health as suffering from congenital defects apparent at birth.

The register is valuable in enabling us to detect handicapped children at an early age and to make timely arrangements for necessary treatment, either medical or educational, also to give advice and support to parents.

At the 31st December, there were 395 children on this 'at risk' register, an increase of 52 on the figure at the same time 1963.

### **Congenital Malformations**

After consultation with the Officers concerned of the Local Hospital Management Committee and with the Chairman of the Local Medical Committee, a scheme for reporting to the Medical Officer of Health congenital defects apparent in infants at birth was brought into operation on the 1st January, in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular C.M.O. 13/1963, dated 7th November, 1963.

Particulars of these children, not stillborn, were entered in the 'at risk' register, using a card of different colour from the other cases for easy identification. In addition, a return is made each month to the Registrar General of children notified as suffering from congenital defects at birth. These children are kept under observation by Officers of the Department and advice is given or action taken as necessary.

During 1964, 30 infants were notified to the Medical Officer of Health as suffering from congenital defects observed at birth. This figure includes both live and stillbirths.

### **Child Welfare Centres**

Child Welfare Clinics have been held as last year at the various centres throughout the town. Attendance figures show a considerable increase on those for the previous year, total attendances having increased from 24,492 to 28,512. The total number of examinations made by the Medical Officers has risen from 10,046 in 1963 to 11,103 in 1964.

Centre	New Cases admitted during 1964	Total Attendances of Children			Average Attendance per Clinic Session	No. of Medical examinations by M.O.
		Year of Birth 1965	Year of Birth 1964	Year of Birth 1961-3		
St. Luke's *(Monday)	210	1985	616	487	32	1507
Spotland *(Tuesday) ..	224	2111	690	535	34	1509
Baillie Street (Wednesday) ..	242	1642	570	464	54	1459
Baillie Street (Thursday) .. ..	201	1778	554	414	55	1229
Baillie Street (Friday) One hour only ..	142	915	248	226	29	754
Norden (Thursday) Alternate weeks ..	121	1244	397	354	39	598
Bamford (Thursday) One day per month ..	34	147	54	44	20	155
Kirkholt (Tuesday) ..	53	786	239	356	29	—
Kirkholt (Wednesday) ..	79	1098	430	377	38	883
Kingsway (Monday) ..	168	1619	479	392	52	1066
Kingsway (Thursday) ..	107	1426	301	251	39	—
Castleton *(Friday) ..	241	3322	1168	793	54	1943
<b>Totals</b> .. ..	1822	18073	5746	4693	—	11103
<b>Totals 1963</b> .. ..	1468	15859	4629	4004	—	10046

\*Two Sessions.

The high number of attendances shows that mothers still value and appreciate the Clinic services and that there is still an important place for them in the community in spite of statements made by some 'experts' that they have had their day.

### Care of Premature Infants

There were 19 premature babies born at home during 1964. Dr. Wolman has continued to hold a Premature Baby Clinic in the Health Department each month, where premature babies born at home have been seen monthly for six months and then at nine and twelve months. Vaccinations and immunisations have also been carried out on these children at this Clinic.

### Bureau of Baby Sitters

Following advertisement in the local press and at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, a Register of persons willing and suitable to act as Baby Sitters was established in the Health Department in January.

For the purpose of operating the scheme the town was divided into five areas and lists of Baby Sitters in each area were prepared.

Parents of young children wishing to avail themselves of the services of a baby sitter were advised to apply to the Health Department for a list appropriate to their place of residence and then to make the necessary arrangements themselves. A charge of 1/-d. was made for each list provided to cover administrative costs. Payment for service provided was left to mutual agreement between the baby sitter and the couple concerned, but a minimum charge of 2/6d. per hour was recommended.

By the end of the year 44 persons were registered as Baby Sitters and 147 lists had been issued.

### Domiciliary Midwifery Service

Miss Hunter, Superintendent of the District Nurses, continued as Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives.

The following Table shows the type of visits the Midwives have carried out:—

	1964	1963
Cases delivered .. .. .	299	353
Subsequent visits .. .. .	3,852	4,741
Continuation visits to hospital patients .. .. .	3,286	2,491
Ante-natal home visits .. .. .	2,465	2,465
Ante-natal Clinic visits .. .. .	420	501

The domiciliary deliveries noted above represent 18.4% of the total births in the town.

It will be seen that whilst the cases delivered at home decreased the number of continuation visits to hospital delivered patients showed a substantial increase. There were 137 hospital delivered cases discharged home within three days of delivery, which accounted for this increase.

I have discussed the relative numbers of hospital and home confinements on many occasions with the Consultant Obstetricians and they inform me that they are faced with ever-increasing demands from patients to have their babies in hospital. These they find very difficult to resist. Increasing numbers of hospital deliveries of necessity result in increased numbers of early discharges.

The one Midwife in private practice attended 41 cases during the year.

All the Midwives now have machines for the administration of Trilene analgesia. Trilene was administered in 237 cases and Pethilorfan in 139 cases.



The following cases were reported by the Midwives as having been admitted to hospital during confinement, although they had started to look after them in their own homes:—

Ante-partum haemorrhage ..	10	Previous pregnancies ..	1
Premature rupture of membranes .. ..	9	Rhesus negative .. ..	1
Hydramnios .. ..	4	Transverse lie .. ..	1
Post-maturity .. ..	4	Post-operative transfer ..	1
Breech presentation .. ..	3	Delay in first stage .. ..	1
Malpresentation .. ..	2	Social reasons .. ..	1
Raised blood pressure ..	2	Retained placenta .. ..	1
Multiple pregnancies ..	2	Anaemia .. ..	1

The following cases were reported by the Ante-natal Clinic as having had their bookings changed from home to hospital during the ante-natal period. These exclude those who came to book for home delivery, but who were advised at the time to have hospital delivery:—

Medical reasons not directly connected with pregnancy	8	Twin pregnancy .. ..	4
Abnormalities developing during pregnancy .. ..	7	Previous obstetric abnormalities .. ..	4
Rhesus negative .. ..	4	Grand multipara .. ..	3
Social circumstances .. ..	4	Multipara .. ..	3
		Previous retained placenta ..	1
		Booked privately .. ..	1

Pupil Midwives have continued to come to us from Birch Hill Hospital for their Part II training. During the year 13 pupils have been trained and they have all been successful in passing the final examination.

### Ante-natal Clinics

An ante-natal session for domiciliary confinements has been held weekly at the Baillie Street Clinic premises. This has been held, as before, on Monday afternoons. After the first visit to the Central Clinic, patients living in the Kirkholt and Spotland areas have continued to attend Kirkholt Clinic on Thursday afternoons and Spotland Clinic on Friday afternoons for their re-visits.

All patients attending the Ante-natal Clinics received blood tests during pregnancy. Of those patients attending the domiciliary Ante-natal Clinics, 90 were found to have a haemoglobin of less than 70%, thus requiring urgent treatment. By the time they came to term, according to the last estimation, 19 had haemoglobin between 60 and 70%, four had 59%, whilst 67 were normal.

I cannot over-emphasise to all young married women the extreme importance of early and regular ante-natal supervision throughout their pregnancies, whether this be obtained from their own General Practitioner, the Hospital Ante-natal Clinic or the Local Authority Ante-natal Clinic. Unfortunately, there is a small minority who fail to do so and from time to time a tragic loss of infant life occurs, which might possibly have been avoided had professional supervision been sought. Yet the responsibility for the initial approach to the health services and for regular attendance thereafter rests entirely with the woman herself. If she fails to make full use of what is provided no blame can be attached to the medical or nursing profession.

Patients to be confined at home, at Birch Hill Hospital or at Nurse Miller's Private Nursing Home, have the opportunity to attend Ante-natal Relaxation Exercise classes. These classes continue to be held twice weekly at the Central Clinic and on alternate Monday evenings at the Kirkholt and Spotland Clinics. During the year 141 sessions for relaxation exercises were held at which 246 women made a total of 1,274 attendances. At the re-visit a Health Visitor attends and holds group discussions. She also shows film strips on different subjects connected with all aspects of child-birth. These classes have become very popular, especially because the patients have time to talk about their worries.

#### Ante-natal Clinics

	L.A. Clinic	Hospital Clinic
No. of expectant mothers attending (new cases)	364	1,319
No. of attendances (old and new cases) ..	2,172	10,657
Average attendances per clinic session .. ..	44.3	

#### Unbooked Cases

During 1964 three unbooked cases were delivered at home by the Midwives and two of these resulted in still-births.

#### Post-natal Clinics

The Post-natal Clinic continues to be held at the Infirmary Out-patient Clinic. This Clinic is attended by the Consultant Obstetrician and Gynaecologist and is designed for patients who have had hospital confinements. Mothers who have their babies at home are expected to attend their General Practitioners for their post-natal examinations.

	Hospital Post-natal Clinic
No. of new cases .. .. .	878
No. of attendances .. .. .	915

### **Standard Maternity Record Cards**

Standard Maternity Record Cards were introduced from the 1st January, 1964 on the advice of the Ministry of Health, to be carried by the patient and to be used by Doctors or Midwives in the Hospital, General Practitioner or Local Authority Services to make brief notes on their findings each time the patient is seen.

The idea behind this introduction was that use of these cards would facilitate the passage of information between the different professional persons concerned with the health and welfare of the mother and baby, and so that whenever she presented herself before her professional adviser some record of previous conditions and the findings would be at hand.

### **Emergency Maternity Unit**

Under arrangements made by the Rochdale and District Hospital Management Committee, this Unit, based at Birch Hill Hospital, is available on call at all times within the Hospital Management Committee's catchment area. Two calls were made upon the service to Rochdale patients during the year, one by a Midwife and the other by a General Practitioner.

### **Maternity Home**

The number of Rochdale women admitted to the Maternity Home at Birch Hill Hospital for confinement was 1,180, of whom six gave birth to their babies before admission. This figure represents 72.5% of the total births in the town. The number of babies born in hospital and classified to Rochdale was 1,214 live births and 28 still-births.

### **Medical Assistance**

Midwives practising in the district requested the services of a medical practitioner in 105 maternity cases and in 29 cases for newly born children. The corresponding figures last year were 132 and 30 respectively. The Local Health Authority pays the medical fees only where the General Practitioner is not already called upon to give these services under the terms of his contract with the Local Executive Council. During the year one case was so treated.

### **Maternity Outfits and Packs**

Sterilised accouchement outfits continue to be supplied free of charge to expectant mothers when having their confinement at home. These outfits, of the standard prescribed by the Ministry of Health, are available at the Ante-natal Clinics or through the Domiciliary Midwives. During the year 331 outfits have been issued. These outfits are of inestimable benefit in reducing the risk of infection in home confinements.

The supplying of maternity packs free of charge to hospital confinement cases discharged during the early days of the puerperium introduced during 1963 has continued. The Domiciliary Midwives have issued 30 such packs.

### Puerperal Pyrexia

During the year one case of Puerperal Pyrexia was reported by the Domiciliary Midwives and one was notified by the General Practitioner. The District Nursing Service took over the cases immediately and both made a quick and satisfactory recovery.

### Maternal Mortality

There were no deaths recorded by the Registrar General in 1964 as due to maternal causes.

The following Table shows the comparative maternal mortality rates:—

AREA	1964	1963	Average 5 years 1959-63
ROCHDALE .. .. .	NIL	NIL	0.56
Average 12 neighbouring manufacturing towns ..	0.21	0.33	0.45
Administrative County of Lancaster .. .. .	0.30	0.28	0.40

### Ophthalmia Neonatorum

For the past eleven years there have been no cases.

### Distribution of Welfare Foods

The arrangements for the distribution of welfare foods have continued as previously reported, with distribution points at the various Child Welfare Clinics during clinic sessions and at the Public Health Offices, Baillie Street, during normal office hours and on Saturday mornings.

The staffing of the distribution centres is by three female assistants, two full-time and one part-time.

During the year 34,397 (34,067) tins of National Dried Milk, 2,348 (2,337) bottles of Cod Liver Oil, 21,765 (20,109) bottles of Orange Juice and 1,868 (1,890) packets of Vitamin Tablets were distributed. (Figures for 1963 shown in brackets).

The take-up of National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil and Orange Juice has increased during the year, but a slight decline has taken place in the distribution of Vitamin Tablets.

There has been a substantial increase in the sale of proprietary brands of milk foods through the clinics, 13,378 tins as against 10,739 tins in 1963. The



sale of Rose Hip Syrup has continued to increase, 18,764 bottles as against 11,472 in 1963. We have continued to supply various types of cereal foods, as well as Adexolin and Fersolate, through the clinics for the benefit of mothers.

### **NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948**

Under the first part of this Act, premises where children are to be looked after during the day must be registered. Under the second part of the Act, persons who receive more than two children, who come from more than one household, to be looked after for reward during the day, must also be registered.

In this latter category at the beginning of the year two persons were so registered. During the year six persons made enquiries regarding such registration, three of whom decided not to proceed with their applications. The necessary inspections were carried out in respect of the remaining three on receipt of their applications and as a result all were registered.

In the former category five premises were registered at the end of the year, four being Nurseries attached to cotton mills in the town, the fifth being the Special Care Unit for Mentally Handicapped Children at Lea Hall.

In total the four Nurseries were registered for the accommodation of 246 children. During the year 182 children were admitted to them and 152 left. At the end of the year there were 162 children on the registers as against 132 in 1963. The Matrons of these Nurseries submit a quarterly report on the children and the Medical Officer in charge of Child Welfare pays a visit to each Nursery at three-monthly intervals. Each Nursery has its own visiting Medical Officer who is usually the General Practitioner associated with the parent mill.

The Special Care Unit is registered for the accommodation of 20 children.

### **JOINT COMMITTEE FOR CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES**

In implementing the Children and Young Persons Act, 1963 Council decided that the Children's Officer should become the Co-ordinating Officer for preventive family casework in place of the Medical Officer of Health.

The last meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee held under my Chairmanship was on the 17th March and from the 1st April the Children's Officer became responsible for convening these meetings. I understand from him that the Co-ordinating Committee continued to meet regularly to discuss the problem families and to allocate primary responsibility to the appropriate statutory or voluntary agency in the town which could best help resolve the particular difficulties manifest.

Full details of this work can now be seen in the Report of the Children's Officer for the year ending 31st March, 1965.

## CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

This work has continued throughout the year under the guidance of a Joint Case Committee made up of members of the Domiciliary Services Sub-committee and the Rochdale Welfare Mission.

Mrs. Lintern, who has been the Moral Welfare Worker for the past nine years, retired at the end of the year due to illhealth. Her post has been taken over temporarily by Mrs. E. Philip, who has kindly furnished the following report on the work done during the year.

### CASES DEALT WITH DURING 1964

Illegitimate maternity cases .. .. .	85
Confinements in 1964 of cases referred in 1963 .. .. .	7
Matrimonial difficulties .. .. .	4
Personal problems .. .. .	5
Adolescent difficulty .. .. .	1
Total	102

From the above figures it will be seen that the overall number of cases declined slightly from 118 in 1963 to 102, whilst the number of new illegitimate maternity cases increased from 78 in 1963 to 85.

### POSITION OF BABIES AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1964

Actually in mother's care:—

In own home or parent's home .. .. .	34
In lodgings .. .. .	3
Married to putative father .. .. .	3
Co-habiting with putative father .. .. .	2
In Mother and Baby Home .. .. .	1
	—
In Voluntary Children's Home .. .. .	4
Long term fostering .. .. .	2
Placed for adoption .. .. .	11
Removed to another area with mother .. .. .	4
Position unknown .. .. .	2
Miscarriage .. .. .	2
Babies born during the year .. .. .	66
Babies due in 1965 .. .. .	20

The following arrangements have been made for the 20 expectant mothers who expect their babies in 1965:—

- 1—admitted to Mother and Baby Home
- 1—awaiting admission to Mother and Baby Home
- 2—left area and being helped by another Social Worker
- 16—arranged hospital or home confinement

Of the 85 cases referred to us 47 were under 21 years of age at the time of referral. Their individual ages are set out below:—

14 years .. .. .	1
15 years .. .. .	4
16 years .. .. .	3
17 years .. .. .	8
18 years .. .. .	8
19 years .. .. .	12
20 years .. .. .	11

The remaining 38 were in the following age groups:—

21 to 25 years .. .. .	25
26 to 30 years .. .. .	5
31 to 35 years .. .. .	5
36 to 40 years .. .. .	1
41 to 45 years .. .. .	2

Of the 85 maternity cases referred during the year, six were admitted to Mother and Baby Homes and one was awaiting admission during 1965. Help and advice in obtaining Affiliation Orders was given in 13 cases, but much work was involved in the tracing and obtaining of financial assistance from the putative fathers in a number of other cases.

Material, technical and practical advice, as well as supportive help and friendship, was given to numerous mothers and babies.

Intensive casework is involved because of the real suffering and mental anguish experienced by all concerned before the baby's future is finally decided. There are many cases only receiving surface help, as many are unable to accept help of a deeper nature.

Unfortunately, many of the cases are young unmarried mothers from humble homes, where there are or have been a number of children. Under these circumstances very often it never occurs to the parents that maybe the child should not be adopted. One tries to get them to understand and accept the fact that the coming child is a member of their family and at the same time also to understand that the decision regarding the child's future lies with the mother no matter how young she may be.

Of those referred in 1964 at 17 years and under, eleven kept their babies (including four at 15 years); four married the putative father as soon as they were able; one is co-habiting with the putative father. Ten of these young mothers, including two of 15 years, were confined in local hospitals.

There were ten illegitimate children born to married women and at the end of the year their position was as follows:—

Awaiting adoption	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
With mother	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Removed to another area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Not known	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Adopted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
With foster mother	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

National propaganda is made available to the public and supplemented by local propaganda of the usual visual type. General Practitioners are circularised from time to time with any fresh information or about altered arrangements.

We continued to use Triple Antigen—Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus, in the Immunisation Scheme. The scheme now in operation commences with Triple Antigen at three months and finishes with Smallpox Vaccination.

Further reference to immunisation and vaccination will be found in the sections dealing with Child Welfare and with the School Medical Service.

### Diphtheria Immunisation

During the year 1,192 children under five received a course of immunisation, including 291 by General Practitioners. In 1963 the number immunised in this group was 942. The following Table shows immunisation in relation to the child population under five years of age. The numbers immunised include all those who had completed a course of immunisation before 1st January, 1965. The estimated population figure is supplied by the General Register Office.

Age at 31/12/64 i.e. born in Year	Under 1 1964	1 1963	2 1962	3 1961	4 1960	Total
Number immunised .. ..	443	962	1,099	972	973	4,449
Estimated mid-year child population 1964 .. ..	Children under five 7,200					



In addition to the immunisation in the above Table, 556 children between the ages of five and 15 received primary immunisation as compared with 315 children in 1963 and 2,069 children received re-inforcing doses including 161 given by General Practitioners compared with 1,246 and 116 in 1963.

Of the initial doses, 1,164 were of Triple Vaccine and of the booster doses 706 were of Triple Vaccine.

### Whooping Cough

The general arrangements for immunisation against Whooping Cough remain unchanged, particularly the continuation of immunisation by the use of Triple Vaccine.

During the year 1,164 children received a full course of injections as compared with 946 the previous year. Of this number 289 were immunised by their own doctors. In addition, booster doses were given to 706 children, including 132 given by their own doctors. Of the initial doses 1,164 were of Triple Vaccine and of the booster doses 706 were of Triple Vaccine.

Since the scheme started in September, 1949 there have been 12,889 children immunised. In that period altogether some 1,603 cases of Whooping Cough have occurred and only 132 of these were amongst immunised children.

### Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The total primarily vaccinated during the year was 23 Salk, 1,846 Oral, whilst 16 Salk and 2 Oral booster doses were given. There were also 5 Salk and 328 Oral fourth doses given.

Oral fourth doses are offered as routine to all children on school entry.

### Vaccination Against Smallpox

No large scale propaganda has been undertaken, but the subject is discussed with the individual parent by the Health Visitor.

	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15 yrs. or over	TOTAL 1964	TOTAL 1963
No. Vaccinated	26	282	58	12	36	414	267
No. Re-vaccinated	—	—	1	15	104	120	92

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
<b>GENERAL PRACTITIONERS:</b>					
Poliomyelitis Vaccination ..	1,025	2,064	470	261	329
„ Boosters ..	1,863	1,373	1,776	147	16
„ 4th Doses ..	—	461	371	225	96
Diphtheria Immunisation ..	220	296	237	227	291
„ Boosters ..	163	220	161	116	161
Whoop. Cough Immunisation ..	210	288	235	226	289
„ Boosters ..	102	140	104	93	132
Smallpox Vaccinations ..	143	148	3,431	113	123
„ Re-vaccinations ..	71	89	4,080	89	119
Tetanus Vaccination ..	200	285	235	227	291
„ Boosters ..	97	136	104	108	148
<b>M.C.W. CLINICS:</b>					
Poliomyelitis Vaccination ..	1,181	2,478	1,210	1,771	1,540
„ Boosters ..	7,732	1,716	2,140	248	2
„ 4th Doses ..	—	1,058	434	897	237
Diphtheria Immunisation ..	754	792	723	722	891
„ Boosters ..	75	456	432	550	576
Whoop. Cough Immunisation ..	691	752	720	721	875
„ Boosters ..	203	507	433	547	574
Smallpox Vaccinations ..	246	279	1,715	164	291
„ Re-vaccinations ..	—	2	1,273	3	1
Tetanus Vaccinations ..	681	751	720	722	891
„ Boosters ..	73	454	432	549	576
<b>SCHOOL CLINIC:</b>					
Poliomyelitis Vaccination ..	795	293	50	—	—
„ Boosters ..	2,816	198	127	—	—
„ 4th Doses ..	—	2,295	890	—	—
Diphtheria Immunisation ..	258	286	64	308	566
„ Boosters ..	739	842	784	580	1,332
Tetanus vaccinations ..	—	—	—	308	566
„ Boosters ..	—	—	—	47	607
<b>TOTALS:</b>					
Poliomyelitis Vaccination ..	3,001	4,835	1,730	2,032	1,869
„ Boosters ..	12,411	3,287	4,043	395	18
„ 4th Doses ..	—	3,814	1,695	1,122	333
Diphtheria Immunisation ..	1,232	1,374	1,024	1,257	1,748
„ Boosters ..	977	1,518	1,377	1,246	2,069
Whoop. Cough Immunisation ..	901	1,040	955	947	1,164
„ Boosters ..	305	647	537	640	706
Smallpox Vaccination ..	389	427	5,146	277	414
„ Re-vaccination ..	71	91	5,353	92	120
Tetanus Vaccination ..	881	1,036	955	1,257	1,748
„ Boosters ..	170	590	536	704	1,331

The preceding Table shows the distribution of the general work of immunisation.

Although poliomyelitis vaccinations are reduced in total by 163, the number of children vaccinated shows an increase of 403. This is due to the fact that in 1963 the figure of 2,032 included 733 adults, whilst the 1964 figure of 1,869 includes only 167 adults.

Diphtheria immunisation has shown a steady increase and has become an accepted procedure in infant life, even in times when there is no immediate threat of the disease.

Whooping Cough protection shows the same tendency as Diphtheria, although here, of course, there is the continuing presence of Whooping Cough as a disease of young children without, however, the killing potentiality of Diphtheria.

Tetanus vaccination also showing an increase is a direct result of the development of the Triple Antigen and although it cannot be looked to for the prevention of much illness or many deaths, Tetanus, when it does occur, remains a very serious illness with a high mortality rate.

## PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER CARE

### Illness Generally

Equipment for the nursing of cases at home is available either through the Home Nursing Service or from the Central Store.

In the course of the year no fewer than 221 articles were loaned from the Central Store. These included not only the routine indoor nursing equipment, but such aids as wheel chairs, crutches and other walking aids.

The District Nursing Service has at its disposal a laundry service to deal with dirty linen, usually from a household where there is an incontinent patient, where bed linen is in short supply or where facilities for laundering are inadequate. During 1964 there were 2,831 articles laundered, a reduction on those laundered in 1963 which totalled 3,750.

Convalescent Home accommodation is provided for persons who are recommended by local General Practitioners, Specialists or Hospital Medical Officers. Arrangements were made during the year for the admission of 44 cases to Convalescent Homes, usually for a period of two weeks. The children were accommodated for longer periods, three for four weeks and one for three weeks.

Accommodation was arranged for the 44 cases referred to in the following manner:—

	Adults	Children
Seabright Home, St. Annes .. .. .	16	—
Delton Home, Blackpool .. .. .	14	—
Grey Court, Hest Bank .. .. .	7	—
Blackburn and District Convalescent Home, St. Annes	2	—
Bryn-Aber, Abergele .. .. .	—	3
Others .. .. .	1	1
Totals .. .. .	40	4

The total cost of Convalescent Home accommodation was £495 15s. 0d., of which £74 7s. 8d., or 15.0% was recovered, whereas in 1963 the corresponding figures were £497 16s. 0d. and £67 19s. 3d., with 13.65% recovered.

Nervous and General Debility cases (13) once again formed the largest single class of admission, the remainder being from a wide variety of causes including Respiratory Diseases (9), Post Operative (5), Anaemia (3), Rheumatism (3).

### Cervical Cytology

Initial moves were made towards providing screening tests for cervical cancer for all women 'at risk' in Rochdale.

Cervical smears were taken from all women over 28 years of age attending the Gynaecological Out-patient Clinics at Rochdale Infirmary from the beginning of January, also at the Post-natal Clinic from the same time.

During the year a total of 491 smears were taken with positive findings in two cases. The total includes Borough and Lancashire County Council cases, but both the positive cases were Rochdale patients.

Smears were also taken at the Family Planning Clinic from the beginning of August and there a total of 244 specimens were taken from women residing in Rochdale and neighbouring County Areas, again with positive results in two cases, both resident in Rochdale.

In 1963 there was a total of ten deaths and in 1964 a total of eleven due to all forms of uterine cancer, so if in 1964 we diagnosed four cases of cervical cancer in the pre-symptomatic stage, it apparently represents a significant proportion which would otherwise have progressed to give symptoms with every chance of becoming incurable.

It is hoped that during 1965 it will be possible to make further progress in this new field of cancer control by establishing an open clinic at which all women 'at risk' in Rochdale will be able to attend.



## HEALTH EDUCATION

Much unspectacular but useful work continues to be carried out in this field by the Health Visitors, both in the home and at the various Clinics run by the Authority for mothers and young children, and by the Public Health Inspectors in their routine visits to restaurants, hotels, grocers, butchers and other similar premises.

Talks were given to various organisations by members of different sections of the Department during the year. Posters and leaflets were displayed prominently in the Health Department and Clinics, as well as in various public buildings and offices.

A follow-up survey was undertaken in certain Secondary Schools subsequent to the visit of the Mobile Unit from the Central Council for Health Education in October, 1963. A fuller report on the findings will be found in the School Health section.

Permission was obtained from the Postmaster to display information regarding V.D. Clinics in Post Offices within the County Borough.

The Home Safety Committee continues its activities throughout the area and as a result good coverage was given in the press on all matters relating to Home Safety. The panel on speakers on this subject continued its work throughout the year by providing speakers for a variety of organisations.

The Manchester Committee on Cancer pursued its education projects in Rochdale throughout the year and talks were given to 21 different groups.

Again the Local press has been very helpful and co-operative in giving good publicity to all matters pertaining to health.

## DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

During the year the Domestic Helps assisted in 747 cases (21 cases of maternity, 670 cases of chronic sickness and 56 cases of general sickness) as against 658 cases in 1963. At the 31st December, there remained 468 cases on assistance as against 442 the previous year.

The average period over which assistance was given was eight days for maternity, 30 weeks for chronic sickness and eight weeks for general sickness.

At the end of the year 75 Domestic Helps (2 full-time and 73 part-time) were employed as compared with 69 (3 full-time and 66 part-time) at the end of the previous year.

Persons who claim their inability to pay the full charge of 3/6d. per hour for the services of a Domestic Help are required to state their financial circumstances and are assessed in accordance with an approved scale, which is based on a scale of charges recommended by the Association of Municipal Corporations.

The average rate of recovery of the cost of this service during the year was 4.6% of the total cost. No charge was made to 590 householders out of the total to whom this service was rendered.

Of the total cases 89% came under the category of chronic sick, which covers those who, because of sickness and/or age and infirmity, are no longer able to keep their homes clean or even bring in shopping. These become permanent cases terminated only by removal to hospital or death.

During the year there has been an ever-increasing demand for help. Staff has been gradually increased, but recruitment has been difficult because of the high employment situation in the town, also because necessarily a good standard of worker is required.

The job of the Domestic Help calls for qualities of kindliness, understanding and adaptability, apart from the necessary experience in domestic tasks of cleaning, cooking and general housewifery. It includes care of the sick, aged, physically handicapped and mentally confused patients. Consequently, the work is very demanding and sometimes unpleasant, but to women with a sense of community spirit it provides satisfaction and the feeling of a job well-done in providing aid for those in need.

This is a service where the situation changes daily and it is necessary for the Organiser to visit all cases frequently to ensure that assistance meets the needs of the individual. She must also keep in close touch with the Domestic Helps to give help and guidance when problems arise.

Regular visits to households by the Domestic Helps often reveal health and social problems which can be referred to the relevant Social Worker in either the Public Health or Welfare Services Department.

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

This year has seen almost a complete changeover of staff. The Senior Mental Welfare Officer and one of the Mental Welfare Officers left to take up other posts. The remaining Mental Welfare Officer was seconded to the two year Younghusband Social Workers' Course at the Manchester College of Commerce. New Officers have been appointed and the staffing position on the district remains as before with one Senior Mental Welfare Officer dealing with administration and a selected case-load, and two Mental Welfare Officers, one covering the north and the other the south of the town.

Work in this section covers all aspects of mental disorder with supportive care for the patients and their families, in close liaison with the General Practitioners. One Officer assists at the Child Guidance Clinic twice weekly where referrals are rapidly increasing, and at least one Officer attends the Psychiatric After-care Club on a Thursday evening.

### MENTAL SUBNORMALITY

#### Guardianship

There are no cases under guardianship in the area.

#### Residential Care

Of the 133 cases in residential care, the majority are accommodated in the Brockhall, Calderstones and Royal Albert Hospitals. There were five admissions to Calderstones during the year, two females and three males, all over 16 years of age.

At the end of the year twelve names were on the Regional Hospital Board's waiting list for permanent hospital Care. Of these, only four were classed as urgent cases.

#### Community Care

The Assessment Clinic at Calderstones Hospital has continued to provide a very helpful service by interviewing patients and relatives, and discussing the difficulties and anxieties over the question of admission and during the waiting period prior to admission. Sympathy and practical help is shown in cases of particular hardship and, where the presence of a patient in the family produces emotional strain or where the relatives for one reason or another need a rest, every effort is made to provide temporary care. Such care is often given at a moment's notice.

Contrary to expectations, few of the subnormal patients discharged into the community as a result of the 1959 Act have constituted any real problem and only one has been returned to hospital out of the three discharged this year.



By arrangement with the County Medical Officer of Health, Lancashire County Council, nine places are available for Rochdale County Borough mentally subnormal persons at the Adult Training Centre, 'Greenfields', Wardle. At the end of the year eight such persons were in attendance, two males and six females. This provides these patients with the equivalent of a working day with normal social contacts and the prestige value of a small remuneration.

The voluntary creche at Lea Hall provides accommodation for not more than 20 children in attendance daily. At the end of the year there were eleven children from Rochdale attending, eight males and three females. This unit provides valuable social training and lays the foundation for possible future admission to the Junior Training Centre. Not the least valuable of its services is the considerable relief provided to the relatives who have now some measure of time unhampered by the constant supervision of a handicapped child.

Mentally disturbed elderly people within the community are proving a source of some concern, particularly those living alone who are unlikely to benefit from treatment in a Psychiatric Ward and, because of behaviour problems, are unsuitable or unwilling to receive residential care in Homes for the Aged. The only solution available at present is to provide supportive and supervisory care by Mental Welfare Officers and Welfare Officers of the Welfare Services Department.

#### Subnormality at 31st December, 1964

		Subnormal				Severely Subnormal			
		under 16		over 16		under 16		over 16	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
Attending Day									
Training Centres	..	7	9	2	6	10	9	4	8
Residents in Local									
Authority Homes	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving Home Visits	..	3	—	43	45	3	1	2	5
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
Totals	..	10	9	45	51	13	10	6	13

#### Cases Reported

Six children (2 males, 4 females) on becoming five years of age were reported by the Education Committee under the terms of the Mental Health Act, 1959 (Second Schedule) and two school leavers (2 females) also reported by the Education Committee were placed on the register for voluntary supervision.



## JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE

The Junior Training Centre staff consists of a Supervisor, seven Assistant Supervisors (four qualified), a Caretaker, a Meals Server and three Ambulance Guides.

Miss M. Crabtree completed the National Association for Mental Health Training Course and obtained the Diploma for Teachers of Mentally Handicapped Children in July, whilst Miss J. Sutcliffe commenced the Training Course in September.

At the end of the year there were 60 children on the register, 47 from the Borough and 13 from the adjoining area of the County. During the year eight children were admitted and six were removed from the register. Of those removed, three were transferred to the Lancashire County Council Adult Training Centre, one boy was transferred on trial to High Birch E.S.N. School, one boy left the district and one girl was excluded on the recommendation of the Consultant Psychiatrist, Calderstones Hospital.

During the Summer, coach excursions were made to Hollingworth Lake and to Ringway Airport. A group of boys spent a weekend camping at Mold, Flintshire, with their Teacher and a member of the Rochdale Society for Mentally Handicapped Children. The Senior Girls' Class spent five days in Wharfedale at a Guest House, accompanied by two members of the staff. All these events were greatly enjoyed by the children and, in addition, they provided excellent opportunities for social training.

Many parents attended the Harvest Festival and the Christmas Plays, and showed great interest in the children's work.

### Adult and Junior Training Centre

Work was started on the 3rd June on the Health Department's new combined Adult and Junior Training Centre at Ings Lane, and had progressed well by the end of the year. In this Centre it is hoped to provide comprehensive facilities for both male and female mentally handicapped of all ages.

## MENTAL ILLNESS

Before the Mental Health Act, 1959 a large proportion of the Mental Welfare Officer's time was spent in investigating referrals with a view to hospitalisation. Now, however, the Mental Welfare Officer is only occasionally concerned when there is a question of compulsory admission. In most other cases the General Practitioner contacts the Psychiatric Consultant direct, as he would in a case of physical illness.

The bulk of the Officers' work is now concerned with preventive care, supportive care following a patient's discharge and the visiting of subnormals within the community. Some of the latter require only occasional checks as they are well adapted at home and/or at work. Others, however, involve a tremendous amount of case work as, owing to the inadequacy of the patient and sometimes the relatives also, to lead an independent life, small problems become insurmountable unless they can be shown in their true perspective and help and advice is forthcoming.

The Officers are also concerned in the follow-up of patients discharged from the various hospitals, on trial or on leave, which involves home reports, supervision and reports on the patients themselves. The main problem in this work is the adaptation to an independent life in the community of the patient after the sheltered atmosphere of a hospital. Here we try to give the minimum of support and the maximum re-education in coping with the experiences of daily life.

Relations between the Department, the Consultant Psychiatrist and his staff, and the General Practitioners remain good, not, however, without certain differences of opinion on occasions. Liaison with the Children's Department, the Housing Department, the Hospital Medical Social Workers, the National Assistance Board, the Probation Officers and the Ministry of Labour has proved invaluable, and the interchange of help and advice has assisted greatly in solving several problems.

## PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Infectious disease totals continue to be related mainly to the prevalence of Measles, as will be seen from the following Table:—

	1964	1963	Average 1958/62
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	12	26	32
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—Non-respiratory	6	5	3
Respiratory ..	50	51	31
Pneumonia .. .. .	9	5	19
Whooping Cough .. .. .	30	76	56
Measles .. .. .	758	522	609
C. S. Meningitis .. .. .	3	1	2
Poliomyelitis .. .. .	—	—	2
Typhoid .. .. .	2	—	—
Paratyphoid .. .. .	1	—	—
Dysentery .. .. .	18	3	50
Other Diseases .. .. .	3	6	16

In addition, one case of Respiratory Tuberculosis was brought to the notice of the Department posthumously.

### Poliomyelitis

There were no cases of Poliomyelitis during the year. This highly satisfactory state of affairs must, I feel sure, be attributable to a very great extent to the campaigns for immunisation against this disease carried out over the past several years and, perhaps, above all to the use of live Oral Vaccine.

### Enteric Fever

In the course of the year there were three 'Enteric' incidents in Rochdale all involving Pakistani immigrants.

The first case occurred in a four year old Pakistani boy who was admitted to Birch Hill Hospital on the 3rd May, suffering from what appeared to be severe Gastro-enteritis, but which subsequently proved to be Typhoid Fever. He had recently come to this Country by air direct from Pakistan within the incubation period of Typhoid Fever. On Phage typing the organism was identified as a Vi strain, and an enquiry at the Ministry elicited the reply "This is unhelpful in tracing the source of the infection, but the probabilities are that it was in West Pakistan". No other possible source of infection was discovered and no secondary cases arose.

The second incident involved a Pakistani woman who was admitted to the Maternity Ward at Birch Hill Hospital on the 3rd July. She was vomiting and had a tentative diagnosis of Hyperemesis Gravidarum. During the night of the 5th/6th July, she started with diarrhoea and her temperature became elevated. A sample of faeces produced a growth of *Salmonella typhi*. She was diagnosed as suffering from Typhoid Fever and was transferred to the Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bury. Investigation of her household contacts revealed that they consisted of her husband, an infant daughter aged 9 months, another Pakistani married couple and a single Pakistani man aged 30 years. Investigations revealed that the single man was a urinary carrier. He was admitted without delay to the same Hospital where it was found that he had a large stone in his right kidney with Hydronephrosis. He had a Rt. Nephrectomy performed and was finally discharged in December, since when his urine has remained free from infection. The infant child of the patient also exhibited as a temporary urinary carrier of the organism, but clinically remained well.

Phage typing revealed that the organism isolated from all three was the same, i.e. Phage type E.1.

The third incident occurred in a male Pakistani child of 2 yrs., 10 mths., who arrived in this Country by air from Pakistan on the 6th December and reported to the General Practitioner on the 7th December suffering from pyrexia of unknown origin, on account of which he was admitted to the Florence Nightingale Hospital on the 8th December. He was subsequently found to be suffering from Paratyphoid B. This child obviously had the infection on him when he left Pakistan, but fortunately there were no secondary cases in this Country.

These three incidents illustrate further the potential danger to the health of the British people, which is inherent in large scale immigration of persons from countries where general standards of hygiene and public health are relatively low. A widespread epidemic of Enteric Fever could easily be started by one such person coming to work in one of the Asiatic restaurants or grocery shops which now exist in most of the larger towns in this Country.

#### **Action Taken to Deal with Suspected Corned Beef**

Whilst the Typhoid epidemic was raging in Aberdeen a letter was received from the Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health, on the 3rd June, advising the withdrawal from sale of 6 lbs. cans of Corned Beef produced at two Argentinian establishments, bearing certain code marks. It was thought that these tins had been cooled in raw river water containing untreated sewage and, therefore, potentially polluted with *Salmonella typhi*.

In order to carry out this advice quickly, the full staff of the Health Department was mobilised and the assistance of the Chief Constable was sought. His co-operation was readily and willingly given. As a result over 1,200 premises



were visited within 36 hours by members of this Department or the Police Department and suspected cans were withdrawn from sale. There were 196 cans intercepted and the retailers were instructed to return them to the suppliers.

On the 12th June, a further letter was received from the Ministry stating that 6 lbs. cans of Tongue were also suspect and should be dealt with in the same way as the Corned Beef. No suspected Tongue was discovered, but this was not unexpected, since it was known that only a limited number had been distributed.

On the 16th June, the Ministry wrote again and drew attention to the possibility of 6 lbs. cans of Corned Beef of a certain brand being contaminated with a Salmonella other than that of Typhoid Fever and instructing that these should be dealt with in the same way as previous batches. This resulted in the discovery of six suspected cans, which were returned to the suppliers.

On the 23rd June, yet another Ministry letter was received which suggested that not only those tins of the particular brand mentioned in the letter of the 16th June should be withdrawn, but that others from this particular packing station were suspect. However, no further cans were discovered.

In total the tracing of these potentially infected cans of Corned Beef and Tongue involved at least 1,300 visits to premises and the sending out of almost 5,000 letters.

In addition to this search for tins advice was given to the Managers of food handling premises and to the Chief Officers of the Waterworks Department, and the Heywood and Middleton Water Board, drawing their attention to the danger which may arise from any of their employees who had visited or were about to visit Aberdeen. All employers were asked to notify this Department of any such visits so that appropriate precautions might be taken.

## Measles

Towards the end of the year it became evident that there was a widespread epidemic of Measles in this Country. The disease was of the relatively mild type and affected children mainly in the younger age groups.

## Food Poisoning

(a) Notification as returned to the Registrar General	..	..	1
(b) Cases otherwise ascertained..	..	..	2
(c) Symptomless excretors	..	..	—
(d) Fatal	..	..	—

Single Case (notified)—Agent identified Salmonella typhi-murium.

Single Case—Agent identified Salmonella St. Paul.

Single Case—Agent identified Salmonella Ohio.

## TUBERCULOSIS

There were 56 (plus 1 posthumous) cases notified, the same as the previous year with 56 (plus 1 posthumous). The new cases in 1962 totalled 39 (plus 1 posthumous) and during the five years 1957—1961 there was an average of 37 cases notified.

Of these 57 cases, 51 were Respiratory and six Non-respiratory. The Respiratory case which came to the notice of the Department through the Death Returns is not included in the return to the Registrar General.

In addition, the Department was notified of 18 Respiratory cases which had come to reside in the town after notification elsewhere, seven of these were immigrants from Pakistan.

Average 5 year periods	NOTIFICATIONS		
	Respiratory	Non- respiratory	Total
1938—42	84	29	113
1943—47	71	20	91
1948—52	89	15	104
1953—57	55	4	59
1958—62	31	3	34
1963	52	5	57
1964	51	6	57

This tendency for the notifications of Tuberculosis to increase has been noted elsewhere in certain parts of the Country and may be attributable to several factors:—

1. The increasing mobility of the population as evidenced by the fact that 18 cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis transferred into Rochdale in 1964, 13 in 1963, 13 in 1962, as against nine in 1961. This may well lead to new infections occurring in the areas in which these persons come to reside. There may also be some break in the continuity of treatment which is so important in this chronic disease.

2. The increasing immigration from places overseas where the incidence of Tuberculosis is known to be high and where the racial resistance to this infection may be low, e.g. the Indian sub-continent. It is noted that there was a total of 25 cases of Tuberculosis notified in persons from Pakistan, 21 Respiratory and four Non-respiratory, compared with a total of 17 in 1963, 14 Respiratory and

three Non-respiratory, a total of five in 1962, three Respiratory and two Non-respiratory, and two, both Respiratory, in 1961. In addition, one Respiratory case was notified in a Chinese and one Non-respiratory in a Polynesian, making a total of 27 cases in immigrants.

3. The emergence of strains of Tubercle Bacilli which are resistant to drug treatment and which make it difficult or impossible to render certain sufferers non-infectious.

4. Irregular attenders at the Chest Clinic and persons who fail to take their treatment regularly at home. By their irresponsibility they may well become sources of infection to their families, their neighbours and their workmates. Every effort is made by the Tuberculosis Visitor to get these persons to co-operate.

Workers in other centres where there are relatively large numbers of immigrants from Pakistan have found similar alarming and disquieting situations to exist, notably Stevenson of Bradford in 1961\* and Springett of Birmingham in 1960/62.\*\*

It seems unlikely that such a rapid increase in the amount of notified Tuberculosis amongst immigrants can be without a deleterious effect on the native British population. It is most unfortunate that apparently we are suffering a serious set-back in the unremitting campaign against Tuberculosis which has been carried on in this Country for the last fifty years with every appearance of success until recently.

As an initial measure to control this situation I would suggest that X-ray of the chest and B.C.G. vaccination where appropriate should be made compulsory for all long term immigrants to this Country, to be carried out before they disperse to the various scattered localities of their choice. Ideally this should be done before they leave their own Country, but as it is apparently impossible to enforce this, perhaps it could be done at the point of entry to the United Kingdom. Persons found to be suffering from Respiratory Tuberculosis should be refused entry or be adequately treated before being allowed to take their place in the community.

This would, however, not solve the problem of the many thousands of immigrants who are already in the Country, some of whom may be harbouring the disease, and others who will develop it during the next few years owing to increased susceptibility.

Stevenson, D. K., 1962, B.M.J. i, 1382.

Springett, V. H., Lancet, Vol. 1/64, 1091.



Perhaps also, more extensive efforts should be made through the World Health Organisation for campaigns of eradication to be conducted in those under-developed countries where Tuberculosis is known to be widespread and racial immunity is at a low level. As the President of the Fourteenth International Conference of the International Union against Tuberculosis truly said—"No part of the World can be safe from Tuberculosis if it remains prevalent in any other part".

The task of dealing with these persons has been left to the General Practitioner, the Hospitals and the Local Health Authority Services in each locality where the problem exists, largely because nothing effective has been done at any point between leaving their homes in some distant Eastern village and settling finally perhaps in some already crowded sub-standard dwelling in an English industrial town.

In Rochdale, whenever a case is notified in an immigrant we cast the net as wide as possible, both in respect of workplace and the household, to ensure that the maximum number of contacts attends the Chest Clinic for investigation and vaccination with B.C.G. vaccine where indicated.

A special effort was made to secure the attendance for chest X-ray of Pakistani immigrants whilst the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit No. 6 was in the town in November and December. Posters both in English and Urdu were widely exhibited in the town, giving times and places of sessions. A list of all houses known to contain Pakistanis was prepared and each house was visited and a supply of leaflets in Urdu was distributed. A list of all Pakistani shops was drawn up and posters with a supply of leaflets were issued to each. The leaflets in Urdu were distributed also at a Cinema in the town which holds special shows for Pakistanis on Sundays. Special visits were paid by the Unit to factories where it was known that large numbers of Pakistanis were employed. The response in 1964 was very much better than that received in 1963, due no doubt in part to the far more extensive publicity arranged by the Health Department and the Organising Secretary of the Unit.

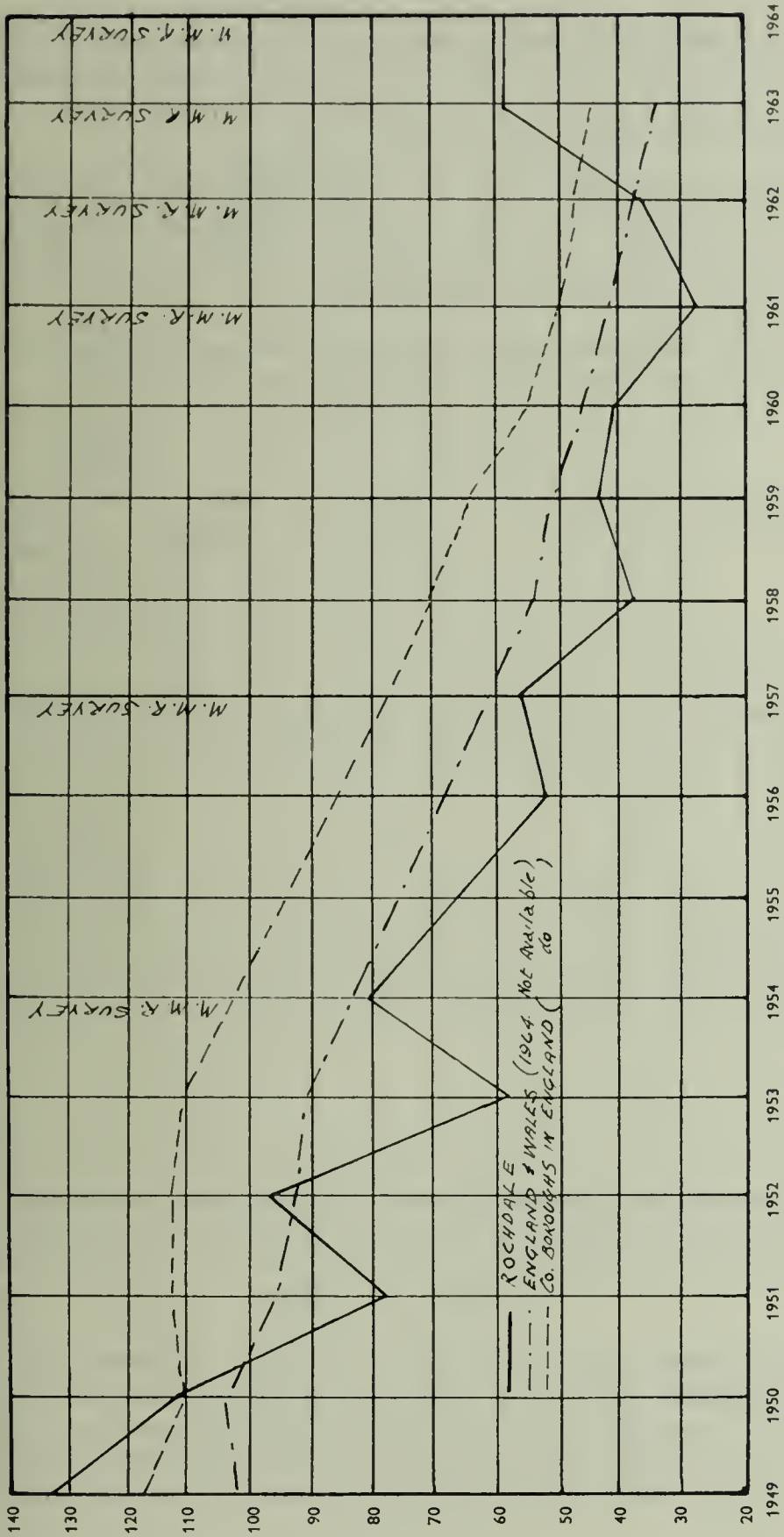
The graph on Page 51 shows the notifications of Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System expressed as rates per 100,000 population compared with England and Wales, and with the County Boroughs of England.

**Mass Radiography** Contributed by Mr. N. Hall, Organising Secretary, No. 6 Unit.

"The Manchester Regional Hospital Board No. 6 Mass Radiography Unit made its annual visit to Rochdale during the year. The Unit visited firms mainly in the Castleton area and held open sessions for the general public at Castleton, Kirkholt and in the Town Centre.



TUBERCULOSIS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM — NOTIFICATION RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION



There were 8,235 persons examined (4,279 males and 3,956 females). Seven cases of active Tuberculosis were discovered (5 males—1.17 per thousand examined, and 2 females—0.51 per thousand examined), with an overall incidence of 0.85 per thousand examined.

Special efforts were made to examine immigrants, particularly from Pakistan and India. There were 408 such examinations made and amongst this number there were three cases of active Tuberculosis, an incidence of 7.35 per thousand. This policy is being continued."

The 57 new cases notified, together with the number of deaths resulting from the disease are shown below in all age groups:—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 „	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
15—25 „	10	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 „	12	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
35—45 „	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 „	5	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
55—65 „	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 years and over	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
TOTAL	42	9	4	2	5	1	—	—
1963	34	18	4	1	6	2	—	2

The following is a summary of the known cases of Tuberculosis in the Borough at the 31st December, 1964:—

	Males	Females	Total	Total 1963
Respiratory .. ..	358	244	602	586
Non-respiratory ..	24	16	40	39
Total ..	382	260	642	625

The following Table sets out the number of deaths and the mortality rates for the year 1955 and onwards:—

Year	Respiratory Tuberculosis		Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	
	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop.	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop.
1955	9	0.10	1	0.01
1956	13	0.15	1	0.01
1957	4	0.05	—	—
1958	9	0.11	1	0.01
1959	5	0.06	1	0.01
1960	8	0.10	1	0.01
1961	6	0.07	1	0.01
1962	4	0.04	1	0.01
1963	8	0.09	2	0.02
1964	6	0.07	—	—

In 1955 there were 52 cases of open Tuberculosis in the community. This number at the end of 1964 stands at ten a slight decrease on last year's figure of twelve.

### B.C.G. Vaccination

During the Autumn term a scheme for offering Heaf Testing and subsequent B.C.G. vaccination to all 13 year old school children was put into operation. Strongly positive reactors to the Heaf test are to be referred to the Chest Physician for further investigation. Fuller details will be seen in the Report on the School Medical Service.

### Re-housing of the Tuberculous

The scheme for re-housing tuberculous patients through co-operation between the Health Committee and the Estates Committee on the recommendation of the Consultant Chest Physician supported by the Medical Officer of Health, continued throughout the year with some minor changes in administrative procedure.

At the beginning of the year the one case outstanding from the previous year was offered re-housing, but this was refused. During the year the Consultant Chest Physician submitted recommendations in respect of eight cases. All had the support of the Medical Officer of Health and seven have since been re-housed. The remaining case decided to make private arrangements for re-housing.

### Residential Treatment

During the year 38 (30 male, 8 female) Rochdale patients were at their first examination recommended for hospital treatment. There was a short waiting list only during the months of January, February, March, October and November and there were no cases awaiting admission at the end of the year.

### Handicraft Classes

Classes continue to be held for both males and females under the general arrangements in the Welfare Services Department. Reference is made to these on Page 62.

### Chest Clinic (Dr. W. R. May, Consultant Physician)

The following Table shows the work carried out at the Chest Clinic during the year:—

	Adults		Children	Total	Total 1963
	M.	F.	under 16 yrs.		
Total attendances .. .. .	1997	1204	770	3971	3479
New Patients examined found:—					
(a) Tuberculous .. .. .	32	6	5	43	61
(b) Non-Tuberculous .. .	500	258	149	907	816
Contacts referred for examinations	237	94	109	440	270
Contacts found to be Tuberculous	9	3	—	12	—
B.C.G. Vaccinations .. .. .	17	42	75	134	77
Mantoux Tests .. .. .	36	83	142	261	162
Treatment recommended (Tuberculous cases only):—					
(a) Hospital .. .. .	30	6	4	40	46
(b) Domiciliary .. .. .	13	4	2	19	13
Removed from Register .. .. .	34	18	1	53	53
Visits by Nurses .. .. .	—	—	—	1467	2237



## VENEREAL DISEASES

No material changes have been made in the day-to-day arrangements for the investigation and treatment of Venereal Diseases during the year. Further changes, however, have been made in the Ministry of Health's Return, Form V.D.(R), which again necessitates the presentation of the relevant statistics in a different manner from previous years. The official statistics now refer to new cases only:—

	1964	1963
No. of new cases:—		
(a) Syphilis .. .. .	10	16
(b) Gonorrhoea .. .. .	102	72
(c) Other conditions .. .. .	130	70
	<hr/> 242	<hr/> 158

I am glad to see that the incidence of new cases of Syphilis has fallen, but the continued increase in Gonorrhoea reflects the general trend throughout the Country and in the World at large, which I mentioned in my last year's Report.

At the World Health Conference held in Stockholm in 1963, it was suggested that the rising tide of Venereal Disease has now become one of Europe's most urgent health problems.

## CREMATIONS

During the year the Medical Officer of Health continued to act as Medical Referee to the Municipal Crematorium. Dr. F. J. Cauchi acted as Deputy and Dr. J. Newman as additional Medical Referee.

A total of 1,421 cremation certificates authorising cremation was issued by the Department during 1964.

## WELFARE SERVICES DEPARTMENT

### Staffing

No changes occurred in the administrative staffing of the Department during the year under review, but an additional post of Welfare Assistant was filled. This enabled a considerable increase to be made in the number of visits paid to elderly persons in their own homes.

Visiting Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Administrative and Clerical Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Other Staff (including Wardens)..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83

### Administration

Some of the schemes for which comprehensive Reports were prepared during 1963 came into operation during 1964. These were:—

#### 1. Domiciliary visiting of the elderly—

The expansion of this service has already been mentioned under Staffing;

#### 2. Luncheon Clubs—

A Luncheon Club to provide meals for men and women 65 years of age and over was opened by the Mayor on Wednesday, 15th January, at Lea Hall, and has continued weekly on Wednesdays since then. This Club has proved to be very popular and is attended on average by some 36 persons.

A second Luncheon Club was opened at Kirkholt Community Centre on Tuesday, 13th May, and subsequently was held on Tuesdays weekly. Attendance at this Club, contrary to expectations, has been somewhat disappointing, averaging about 20 persons per week.

Generally, the old folks enjoy their weekly outing to these Clubs and there has been much praise for the high standard of meals provided. They ensure that the members receive at least one well-balanced meal weekly and perhaps the social nature of the meeting is even more beneficial, especially to those who live alone.

The meals are obtained from the School Meals Service and the charge to the participants of 1/6d. includes a cup of tea. The balance of the economic cost is met by the Welfare Services Committee.

I should like to thank the Chief Education Officer and especially the School Meals Organiser for the co-operation in planning this new venture, also for the high standard of meals provided.

#### 3. Holidays for the Elderly—

An assisted holiday for persons over the age of 65 years was arranged at a private hotel in Morecambe during September. There were 29 persons

selected by the Welfare Visitors as being in need of a holiday who had not had one for some time. They were accompanied by two members of the staff of the Department and a most enjoyable week was spent at the seaside by the whole party.

#### 4. Interior Decoration of Elderly or Handicapped People's Dwellings—

After much preparatory work and discussion both between Officers of various Departments of the Corporation and between members of the Joint (Welfare, Estates and Finance) Sub-committee, the administrative structure of a scheme for assisting with the interior decoration of the homes of elderly persons and disabled or handicapped persons was established on the following terms:—

**Qualifications**—The scheme is open to all Rochdale residents whether Council tenants, private tenants or owner-occupiers, irrespective of means. To join the scheme there must be no able-bodied relative residing in the household aged 16 to 64 years, inclusive, and the applicant must be—

- (a) A woman aged 60 years or over, or
- (b) A man aged 65 years or over, or
- (c) Registered with the Welfare Services Department as disabled or handicapped.

**Amount of Grant from the Corporation**—This will be half the cost of the work up to a maximum of £16 5s. 0d. per household, every five years.

**Participant's Contributions**—This may be paid either as a lump sum or by completing a card of contribution stamps, minimum contribution one stamp, value 1/3d. per week. Work will not start until at least a quarter of the estimated cost of the work has been contributed, i.e. half of the contributor's cost.

By the end of the year several hundred applications had been made to join the scheme and the Joint Sub-committee decided that to begin with the number of dwellings to be decorated should be limited to 250 and applications in excess of this figure would be placed on a waiting list. The work was to be carried out by painters in the Direct Works Section of the Borough Estates Surveyor's Department.

The first house to be so decorated was finished on the 24th November, and by the end of the year eight others had been completed.

#### 5. Maintenance Scheme for Elderly or Handicapped People's Gardens—

The planning of a scheme for rate-assisted maintenance of gardens of elderly or handicapped persons, up to a maximum grant of £3 5s. 0d. per annum, based on similar terms to the interior decoration scheme, had reached an advanced stage by the end of the year.

The work is to be carried out by men of the Corporation Parks Department and it is anticipated that it will start in the Spring of 1965, 1st April being the operative date.

### Residential Accommodation

A total of 229 places was available in the nine Homes at the end of the year. The age groups of persons resident at the 31st December are indicated below:

	Under 60	60+	65+	70+	75+	80+	85+	90+	Total
Males	4	6	7	10	21	18	7	2	75
Females	12	6	9	10	22	39	23	12	133
Totals	16	12	16	20	43	57	30	14	208

Details of admissions and discharges are as follows:—

Residents in Homes 1st January 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	206
Residents temporarily in hospital 1st January 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Vacancies 1st January 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Admissions during year:—									
From own homes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
From hospital (new cases)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Discharges during year:—									
Died	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
To hospital (not returning)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Residents in Homes at 31st December 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	208
Residents temporarily in hospital on 31st December 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Vacancies at 31st December 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13

Temporary care during relatives' holidays, etc. was provided in 19 cases during the year.

Three persons normally resident in other Authorities' areas were accommodated during the year, the appropriate charges being borne by the other Authorities. The Authorities concerned were the County Councils of Lancashire, Cheshire, and the County Borough of Bolton.

During the year 283 visits were made to persons in their own homes or in hospital regarding admission to Homes for the Aged.

### Temporary Accommodation

This type of accommodation was provided at Kingsland Annexe.



Provision made during the year was as follows:—

Persons accommodated on 1st January, 1964	Nil
Admitted during year	8 adults 8 children
Discharged during year	8 adults 8 children
Persons accommodated on 31st December, 1964	Nil
5 families stayed less than a week with an average of 3 days	
1 family stayed between 2 and 3 weeks	
1 family stayed for 4 weeks	
1 family stayed for 13 weeks	

In all instances the accommodation was requested as a result of domestic troubles or eviction.

### **Domiciliary Visiting**

At the end of the year there were 889 aged persons on the register for periodic visiting. During the year 187 new cases were added to the list and 124 names removed of which 89 were due to death, giving a net increase of 63. A total of 7,006 visits was made to persons in their own homes by the Welfare Officers and Welfare Assistants, compared with 5,247 during 1963.

### **Chiropody**

The Chiropody Service run by the Rochdale Old People's Welfare Committee on an agency basis for aged persons with limited means, provided 1,878 treatments involving 464 persons during the year. This was a considerable increase on the figures for 1963 which were 1,378 treatments for 360 persons.

## **OTHER SERVICES**

### **National Assistance Act, 1948**

#### **Section 47, Compulsory Removal of Persons in Need of Care and Attention**

Powers under this Section of the Act did not have to be used.

#### **Section 48, Protection of Moveable Property**

The Department was not called upon to take action under this Section.

#### **Section 50, Burial of the Dead**

During the year the Department arranged the funerals of 11 persons who died in Homes for the Aged, also for four persons who died elsewhere in the Borough.

# BLIND PERSONS

The numbers of registered blind and partially sighted persons were as follows:

## Registered Blind Persons

Age Group	Cases at 31.12.64			New Cases during year	
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
0—15.. .. .	4	3	7	—	1
16—49.. .. .	5	4	9	—	—
50—69.. .. .	20	16	36	2	1
70 and over .. .. .	24	36	60	—	6
Total ..	53	59	112	2	8
Registered blind persons at 31.12.63 .. .. .					115
Registered during 1964 .. .. .				10	
Transferred into area .. .. .				3	
Re-certified.. .. .				—	13
					128
Deaths .. .. .				13	
De-certified .. .. .				—	
Removed from area .. .. .				3	16
Registered blind persons at 31.12.64 .. .. .					112

## Registered Partially Sighted Persons

Age Group	Cases at 31.12.64			New Cases during year	
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
0—15.. .. .	2	4	6	2	3
16—49.. .. .	2	3	5	—	—
50—64.. .. .	4	2	6	1	—
65 and over .. .. .	11	34	45	1	3
Total ..	19	43	62	4	6

During the year the Home Teacher for the Blind carried out the following duties, etc.:—

	1964	1963
Visits .. .. .	802	786
Interviews—persons not on register .. .. .	100	118
Escort duties .. .. .	43	44
Attendances at—		
Handicraft Class .. .. .	38	43
Social Centre .. .. .	39	37

One blind person was maintained throughout the year at Wilton Grange, West Kirby, and one at Springhill, Nelson. Ten blind persons were resident in Homes for the Aged at the end of the year.

### WELFARE OF THE DEAF

Agency—Rochdale and District Adult Deaf and Dumb Society.

The Rev. T. B. Murray relinquished duty as Welfare Officer for the Deaf during April and was succeeded by the Rev. T. M. F. Rogers on the 1st June.

Cases at 31st December, 1964:—

Deaf .. .. .	67 adults (33m., 34f.)	14 children (7m., 7 f.)
	Total	81
Hard of Hearing .. .. .	85 adults (10m., 75f.)	1 child (1m.)
	Total	86

Two women were maintained by the Local Authority in the Richardson Home for Deaf Women, Blackburn, throughout the year.

### HANDICAPPED PERSONS

(General Classes)

The following persons were on the Authority's Register at 31st December, 1964:—

Nature of Disability	Males	Females	Total
Amputation .. .. .	4	4	8
Arthritis and Rheumatism .. .. .	7	20	27
Congenital Malformations .. .. .	4	6	10
Diseases .. .. .	14	15	29
Injuries .. .. .	8	4	12
Organic nervous diseases .. .. .	19	18	37
Other nervous and mental disorders .. .. .	1	5	6
T.B. (Respiratory) .. .. .	3	5	8
T.B. (Non-respiratory) .. .. .	2	3	5
Other disorders .. .. .	11	15	26
Total .. .. .	73	95	168

The total of 168 shows an increase as compared with that of 134 at the 31st December, 1963.

Various classes in handicraft instruction were held throughout the year as indicated below:—

Wednesday p.m. for severely disabled who are conveyed by mini-bus. There were 14 persons registered for this class, the average attendance being 10.

Tuesday and Thursday a.m. Post T.B. class. Number on register 6, average attendance 3. Efforts by the Tuberculosis Visitor of the Health Department to secure increased attendances at this class were unavailing.

Tuesday and Thursday p.m. Classes for mobile handicapped persons. Number on register 13, average attendance 9.

Wednesday and Friday p.m. Classes for mobile handicapped women at the Further Education Centre, Baillie Street, by arrangement with the Education Department. Number on register 9, average attendance 7.

During the year 789 visits were paid to physically handicapped persons by a Welfare Officer, as against 412 in 1963.

### **Chiropody**

The Scheme for providing Chiropody Service for physically handicapped persons under pensionable age provided 79 treatments for 15 persons during the year.

### **Adaptations**

Nine alterations were carried out at the homes of handicapped persons during the year, compared with four in the previous year. Five of these were to allow the use of an invalid tricycle.

### **Accommodation**

One man and two women were maintained at the Langho Epileptic Colony and three men and one woman at the David Lewis Epileptic Colony, one of the men having been admitted during the year.

One man was resident in 'Honresfeld' Leonard Cheshire Home, during the year.

It will be seen that during 1964 there was considerable overall expansion of the facilities provided for the aged and for the physically handicapped by the Welfare Services Department, both by way of new services and of domiciliary visiting provisions.



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

I am indebted to the Chief Officials of the various Departments of the Corporation for information included in this section of the Report, also to the Manager of the Heywood and Middleton Water Board.

### Water Supply

The County Borough draws its water supply from two sources, the Corporation Waterworks, and the Heywood and Middleton Joint Water Board. A summary of the reports submitted by Mr. E. E. Fenby, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.W.E. Waterworks Engineer, Rochdale, and Mr. A. F. Herd, A.Inst.W.E., Manager of the Heywood and Middleton Water Board, is set out below in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Health.

	Rochdale	Heywood & Middleton
(i) Whether the water supply of the area and its several parts had been satisfactory		
(a) in quality .. .. .	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
(b) in quantity .. .. .	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
(ii) Where there is a piped supply whether bacteriological examinations were made of the raw water and, where treatment is installed, of the water going into supply .. .. .	Chlorination 188 samples— satisfactory	Chlorination 253 samples— satisfactory
if so, how many and the results obtained .. .. .	78 samples— satisfactory	64 samples— satisfactory
the results of any chemical analyses		
(iii) Where the waters are liable to have plumbo-solvent action, the facts as to contamination by lead, including precautions taken and number and result analyses .. .. .	Plumbo-solvent action, pH value controlled by addition of lime No dissolved lead found in any samples.	Plumbo-solvent action, pH value controlled by addition of chalk and lime No dissolved lead found in any samples.
(iv) Action taken in respect of any form of contamination .. .. .	Nil.	Nil.
(v) Particulars of the number of dwelling houses and the number of the population supplied from public watermains	Population 83,000 approx.	Population 5,930 approx.
(a) direct to the houses .. .. .	29,100 approx.	1,820 approx.
(b) by means of stand-pipes .. .. .	Nil.	Nil.

## Public Cleansing

During the year an additional refuse collection round was introduced. This was necessitated by several factors including the gradual increase in the number of houses, the replacement of old centrally situated property by new estate type houses nearer the outskirts of the town and by increased volume of refuse resulting from extension of smoke control areas. Recruitment of suitable labour was a continuing problem.

The demand for the service which the Department provides without charge for the removal of old furniture and household junk continued to grow, and to this was added the removal of derelict or abandoned cars.

The number of British Standard dustbins supplied under the Corporation's scheme for the provision of dustbins as a charge against the rates was 2,630.

The refuse separation and incineration plant continued to give satisfactory service and yielded a high tonnage of saleable salvage. The levelling of a further area of land at Waithlands, using fine ash from the plant, was completed and this will shortly be added to the land already available there as playing fields.

The organisation of street cleansing continued as before, mechanical sweeper-collectors picking up heavy debris and litter from the channels of main roads and many estate roads, footpaths and side streets. A change from mechanical to vacuum pick-up on one of the sweepers gave improved performance. Street gullies were cleansed regularly by mechanical gully-emptiers.

W. R. BOOKER, M.Inst.P.C.  
Cleansing Superintendent.

## Drainage and Sewerage

Work has now commenced on the re-sewering of the Norden area, the plans having been prepared and approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government during 1963.

W. H. B. MERCER, B.Sc., (Tech.), A.M.I.C.E., M.I.Mun.E.,  
Borough Engineer.

## Rivers and Streams

The Corporation has continued in its policy of encouraging trade effluents to be discharged to a public sewer.

H. B. TENCH, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., M.Inst.S.P.,  
Sewage Works Manager.

### Meteorological Notes

This summary of the features of the year, as recorded at the Meteorological Station, Roch Mills Sewage Works, is included by the courtesy of the Sewage Works Manager.

Year			Mean	Total	Sunshine	
			Temperatures	Rainfall	Total	Daily
			Deg. F.	Inches	Hrs.	Average
1960	..	..	48	49.38	1148.7	3.1
1961	..	..	49	46.59	1069.2	3.0
1962	..	..	46	40.45	1080.3	2.9
1963	..	..	46	37.94	1109.3	3.0
1964	..	..	47	40.98	1091.1	2.9
Mean 1960/62			47	43.06	1105.1	3.0

The mean temperature for 1964 was similar to the average mean temperature for the last five years, whilst the mean rainfall and sunshine were both below.

The total rainfall was 40.98 and the wettest month of the year was December with 7.04". May came second with 4.19". The highest rainfall in any one day was recorded on the 12th December, 1.81".

February was the driest month with 1.45" of rain recorded over twelve days.

The highest temperature of 76° was recorded on two days, the 17th July and the 26th August, and the lowest temperature of 16° was recorded on the 26th December.

May had the largest amount of sunshine with 160.7 hours for the month, whilst January had the lowest with 24.3 hours of sunshine. On 155 days in the year less than one hour's sunshine was recorded.

The ground was bare and frozen on 32 days during the year, but there was ice or snow covering on five days only in comparison with 18 days in 1963.

Fog occurred on 25 days, January having ten days, October six, November four, December four and February one, where visibility was less than 235 yards.

## SWIMMING BATHS

**Entwisle Road**—opened May, 1937. Consists of two swimming pools 100' x 36' and 75' x 30', holding respectively 120,000 gallons of water and 76,000 gallons of water.

Each of the swimming pools has dressing room accommodation to allow for mixed bathing and all swimmers have to pass through a pre-cleansing room with constant shower and foot baths on the way to the pool.

The filtration plant consists of 4' x 10' diameter filters containing graded quartz, which are capable of allowing the whole of the water in both pools to be filtered once every three hours. After passing through the filters the water is heated, aerated and treated with chlorine to ensure that it is bacteriologically pure. The rate of treatment of the water can be regulated easily according to the number of bathers using the pools. The control arrangement of flow, chemical treatment and chlorination are centralised in one large panel in the filtration room. The amount of water being turned over in each bath is accurately recorded as is the level of the water in each pool and the temperature. The source of water is the town's water supply from Watergrove Reservoir.

Turkish, Russian and Medical Baths are provided. The Turkish suite comprises three hot rooms, together with shampoo and spray room, with massage slab, Vichy douche, showers and spray equipment. A well appointed cooling room is available in connection with this and the foam baths.

**Castleton**—opened May, 1910. Consists of a swimming pool 75' x 20', containing 65,000 gallons of water. There are also four slipper baths for females and eight for males. The arrangements for filtration and chlorine treatment are similar to those at the Entwisle Road baths.

Tests for chlorine residual and p.H. value of the water are made three times per day at both baths. The chlorine residual is maintained at between 0.5 p.p.m. and 1.0 p.p.m. The p.H. value is between 7.2 and 7.6.

In view of the fact that strict attention is paid to maintaining adequate chlorine residuals in the water, bacteriological tests have not been made since 1940.

E. BURY, M.Inst.B.M.,  
Baths Manager.



## PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA

For some years past the Annual Report has contained comments upon the shortage of staff in the Public Health Inspector's section of the Department, but at the end of 1963 the position was much more satisfactory. Unfortunately the position was not maintained because about the middle of August the Food Hygiene and Shops Inspector resigned, and had not been replaced by the end of the year in spite of repeated advertisements. The position at the end of the year was that the staff of the section consisted of a Chief Public Health Inspector, a Senior District Public Health Inspector, Meat and Foods Inspector, Smoke Inspector, Housing Inspector and four District Public Health Inspectors. The office junior referred to in the last report proceeded to the position of Trainee Public Health Inspector and another office junior was recruited. He will be due for a similar promotion when he has gained sufficient experience in the office.

There are two temporary Technical Assistants who assist with the survey and establishment of Smoke Control Areas. The size of the programme and the increasing complexity of the work indicates that their services will be required for many years.

At the beginning of the year there were two Rodent Operatives in the Department. One had retired towards the end of 1963 and as a measure of economy the position was not filled. Unfortunately it was found impossible to carry out the work adequately with two men only, and the Health Committee agreed to the appointment of another Rodent Operative who commenced duty in November, 1964.

There is also an Infectious Diseases Enquiry Officer who, in addition to that work, deals with disinfestation and assists with certain records.

The Cleansing Centre in Cheetham Street is operated by a lady who spends part of her time on this work. The rest of her time is occupied by assisting generally with the Home Help Service and with making enquiries concerning problem families and other matters about which information may be needed.

In general the staffing situation was much more satisfactory than had been the case for some years past and this was fortunate because of the impact on the section of new legislation and also of the need to carry out much more housing inspection made necessary by the increased pace of the Council's slum clearance and rehousing policies. It was fortunate also because during the year the section was involved in many enquiries and investigations in connection with infectious diseases, amongst which were numerous enquiries to trace suspect foodstuffs.

The demands made upon the Department in connection with the repair of dwelling houses and out-buildings and in dealing with miscellaneous nuisances continued at about the same level as in recent years, but in addition to the impact of new legislation mentioned above, a regular system of sampling of water supplies was initiated and a much closer control of intestinal infections was established. In connection with the latter it is worthy of note that nearly 900 samples of faeces and urine were submitted for examination during the year; many of these were not easy to obtain because of language difficulties.

These new developments, together with emergencies, such as that created by the need to trace stocks of corned beef suspected of being contaminated, resulted in some routine operations being neglected at certain periods of the year.

Most of the nuisances and defects discovered after complaints were dealt with by informal means, i.e. by the issuing of Preliminary Notices which are in fact letters drawing attention to defects and suggesting remedies. During the year 796 such Informal or Preliminary Notices were issued.

The Committee authorised the service of 48 Abatement or Statutory Notices to secure the abatement of nuisances and the remedy of sanitary defects in and around dwellings. In all these cases the informal procedure previously referred to had failed to secure a suitable remedy.

The following classified summary shows the nature of the works which were accomplished during the year. The statement also includes work carried out in factories, food premises, etc., following the service of Preliminary Notices, but excludes work done under the Housing Acts. The work is very similar in nature to that in previous years. The power given by the Rochdale Corporation Act, 1958 to deal with inadequate or defective water supplies continued to be of great use—154 notices for this kind of defect being served.

#### NATURE OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH

##### HOUSES—

A	Verminous dwellings disinfested.. .. .	6
B	Dirty houses cleaned .. .. .	20
C	Repairs to roofs, floors, walls, eavestroughings, rainwater pipes, chimneys and general repairs to brickwork and stonework (including dampness) and repairs or renewal of house fittings ..	484
D	Defects and deficiencies at Houses in Multiple Occupation .. ..	40

##### YARDS, PASSAGES, ETC.—

E	Repairs to yard surfaces, gates, walls etc. .. ..	27
F	Offensive accumulations and stagnant water removed .. ..	62

## SANITARY CONVENIENCES—

G	Closet buildings repaired .. .. .	62
H	Closet fittings repaired .. .. .	113

## DRAINS—

I	Main or branch drains repaired or cleansed .. .. .	71
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## GENERAL—

J	Absence or unsatisfactory condition of sanitary accommodation at factories, workshops, or shops .. .. .	46
K	Miscellaneous nuisances remedied .. .. .	77

## HOUSING

## Clearance Areas

## SMALLBRIDGE AREAS NOS. 4 &amp; 5

A formal representation was submitted to the January meeting of the Estates Committee. The particulars concerning this Area were included in the last Annual Report.

## KEMP STREET CLEARANCE AREA

The representation in respect of this Area was submitted to the Estates Committee in May 1964.

The Area consists of 28 back to back houses, in two blocks—14 dwellings in each block. 27 of the houses were in poor repair and showed signs of dampness. 5 of the houses had poor natural lighting and all of them had leaning chimney stacks. None of the houses had a ventilated food store or through ventilation. The water closets were jointly used and 12 of the houses were at least 30 yards to 50 yards distant. None of the houses had a yard space, nor was there any common yard.

The Area was occupied by 52 adults and 21 children. One house was vacant at the time of inspection.

## MARTIN LANE CLEARANCE AREA

This Area was represented on 18th November, 1964. This was necessary because of the impending re-development by the Council for housing purposes, of the ground at the rear.

The Area consists of 23 houses of which 13 are through houses, 8 are back to back houses, one is an inset cottage and the other is a “not through” house. 9 of the houses had no through ventilation and 3 others had only limited through ventilation or cross ventilation. 21 of the houses showed signs of dampness and in 14 cases this was moderate to severe. 15 rooms in the Area had obstructed natural lighting and 20 of the houses showed moderate degrees of disrepair.



Only 7 houses had separate water closets and 13 houses had joint use of water closets. 3 other houses were served by 2 pail closets. Only 5 of the houses had separate yards; none had a ventilated foodstore. 11 of the houses showed signs of instability.

The houses were occupied by 33 adults and one child.

### Individual Unfit Houses

Representations concerning 62 houses were submitted to the Estates Committee and in addition, 18 of the houses represented during the previous year were still under consideration at the beginning of 1964. The Estates Committee dealt with these houses as follows:—

Demolition Orders made..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Closing Orders made	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Corporation-owned properties closed or demolished by Council							
Resolution	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Undertakings to make house fit accepted	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Caravan removed before Demolition Order made	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Representations still awaiting a decision	..	..	..	..	..	..	23

### Houses in Multiple Occupation

The Housing Acts, of 1957 and 1961 provide means of securing the fitness of houses in multiple occupation. They also seek to prevent the overcrowding of such premises; 332 inspections of these houses were carried out. These inspections were all carried out in association with a representative of the Fire Brigade. The Fire Authority has responsibilities in regard to such premises and it was felt that a joint inspection would help in co-ordinating action necessary either from the fire prevention or health aspects of the matter. The inspections were concerned, to a large extent, with houses occupied by Asian immigrants, and it will be understood that language difficulties impeded the inspections and tended to make subsequent action more difficult.

Arising from the 332 inspections made it was necessary to serve 40 Preliminary Notices concerning such matters as could be immediately dealt with. Alterations to structures had to await a decision by the Fire Brigade so that they should not interfere with fire prevention matters.

### Applications for Corporation Houses

There were 70 cases in which applicants for Corporation houses applied for support on the ground that their houses were detrimental to their health.

Each of these is the subject of a special report, special consideration and a recommendation as to procedure.



### Housing Survey

Table I summarises the position at the end of 1964. The totals are net figures which take into account not only those houses freshly surveyed, but also those which have been surveyed previously and are now demolished or were, at the end of the year, vacated for the purpose of demolition. These totals do not therefore, represent the total work done throughout the survey, but are related only to the state of the houses existing at the end of December, 1964. There are still many major problems facing us associated with the older houses.

TABLE I.

House Type	Date of Erection					
	Pre 1871	1871– 1890	1891– 1915	1916– 1932	1933– 1939	Totals
Through .. ..	5,343	3,586	7,426	836	1,858	19,049
Back-to-back .. ..	1,294	52	—	—	—	1,346
Inset .. ..	290	5	—	—	—	295
Not Through .. ..	567	15	—	—	—	582
Others inspected— Shops, Hotels, Farms, etc. .. ..	463	108	112	15	9	707
TOTAL .. ..	7,957	3,766	7,538	851	1,867	21,979

TABLE II.

	Pre 1871	1871- 1890	1891- 1915	1916- 1931	1932	Totals
Total No. in District ..	7,957	3,766	7,538	851	1,867	21,979
Baths .. .. .	1,909	2,007	2,993	821	1,867	9,597 X
Hot Water B/Boiler or Immersion Heater ..	1,973	1,581	3,287	831	1,867	9,539
Hot Water Geyser ..	1,642	1,025	1,939	23	—	4,629
W.C. .. .. .	7,578	3,742	7,345	851	1,867	21,383
W.W.C. .. .. .	42	2	175	—	—	219
Pail .. .. .	337	22	18	—	—	377
Water Supply Satis. ..	7,813	3,762	7,532	851	1,867	21,825
Drainage Satis. ..	7,052	3,578	6,879	851	1,867	20,227
Food Store Satis. ..	767	1,321	853	744	1,741	5,426
Yards and Gardens ..	2,576	3,145	7,383	821	1,867	15,792
Sinks—Modern ..	5,198	2,766	6,145	848	1,867	16,824
Salt Glazed ..	167	177	422	3	—	769
Stone .. ..	2,592	823	971	—	—	4,386
Washing Facilities—						
Scullery .. ..	5,421	2,464	4,955	834	1,865	15,539
Kitchen .. ..	522	407	1,143	2	1	2,075
L.Rm./K. .. ..	557	542	1,069	8	—	2,176
L.Rm. .. .. .	1,061	46	82	—	—	1,189
Cellar .. .. .	312	258	214	—	—	784
Wash-house ..	84	49	75	7	1	216
Standard—Good ..	924	1,384	4,216	843	1,867	9,234
Medium .. ..	3,710	1,943	3,222	7	—	8,882
Poor .. .. .	3,323	439	100	1	—	3,863

X This figure exceeds that shown in the 1963 Report by 306, the number of bathrooms installed during the year, usually in owner-occupied houses and usually with the assistance of an Improvement Grant by the Estates Committee.

TABLE III.

	Type Pre 1871					
	Thro.	B. to B.	Not Thro.	Inset	Others	Totals
Total No. in District ..	5,343	1,294	567	290	463	7,957
Baths .. .. .	1,614	7	24	—	264	1,909
Hot Water B/Boiler or Immersion Heater ..	1,653	13	30	3	274	1,973
Hot Water Geyser ..	1,275	173	72	31	91	1,642
W.C. .. .. .	5,253	1,200	431	270	424	7,578
W.W.C. .. .. .	36	—	4	—	2	42
Pail .. .. .	54	94	132	20	37	337
Water Supply Satis. ..	5,307	1,285	499	276	446	7,813
Drainage Satis. ..	4,900	1,131	328	268	425	7,052
Food Storage Satis. ..	734	1	6	2	24	767
Yards and Gardens ..	2,147	28	85	3	313	2,576
Sinks—Modern ..	3,854	474	325	106	439	5,198
Salt Glazed ..	114	38	8	3	4	167
Stone .. ..	1,375	782	234	181	20	2,592
Washing Facilities—						
Scullery .. ..	3,930	675	383	72	361	5,421
Kitchen .. ..	499	—	9	2	12	522
L.Rm./K. .. ..	472	22	35	7	21	557
L.Rm. .. .. .	100	588	127	209	37	1,061
Cellar .. .. .	272	9	8	—	23	312
W. House .. ..	70	—	5	—	9	84
Standard—Good .. ..	884	4	3	—	33	924
Medium .. ..	2,862	351	141	101	255	3,710
Poor .. .. .	1,597	939	423	189	175	3,323

The up-to-date estimate of the housing problem in Rochdale is therefore as follows:—

	1964	1963	1962
Through houses in poor condition (Table III) ..	1,597	1,637	1,696
Back-to-back houses (Table III) .. .. .	1,294	1,438	1,511
Not through houses (Table III) .. .. .	567	592	613
Inset cottages (Table III) .. .. .	290	291	291
Houses built 1871-1890—in poor condition (Table II)	439	442	447
Houses built 1891-1931—in poor condition (Table II)	101	101	101
Totals .. .. .	4,288	4,501	4,659

## Rent Act, 1957

There was very little demand during the year for action under the Rent Act, 1957.

The following is a summary of the action taken:—

Number of Applications for certificates	..	..	..	..	4
Number of decisions to issue certificates:—					
in respect of some but not all defects	..	..	..	..	2
in respect of all defects	..	..	..	..	2
Number of undertakings to repair given by landlords	..	..			2
Number of certificates issued	..	..	..	..	1
Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	..	..	..	..	1
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	..	..	..		—
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	..	..	..	..	1

## Enquiries Concerning Properties

It has for many years been the practice of the Department to provide information to persons who make enquiries about the future of properties which they are intending to purchase. During the year 347 such enquiries were received—354 in 1963.

In addition to this the Town Clerk's Department made 2,224 enquiries under the Land Charges Act. Officially this should involve no more than a search for any outstanding notices, but it is the practice of the Department to scrutinise each enquiry to see if the house is likely to become the subject of Housing Act procedure. If it is appropriate, comments are made providing action is likely within two years. In some cases specific enquiries are made on this aspect of the "search" and in these cases a long term prediction is made. Also it is now customary to state whether a property is in a Smoke Control Area or if it is about to be included in such an Area.

## Closet Accommodation

The accommodation in the Borough at the end of December excluding premises on the fresh water carriage system, was approximately as follows:—

Pail Closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	341
Waste Water Closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157

During the year 54 pail closets were either converted or done away with and 13 waste water closets were converted to the fresh water carriage system. The following Table shows that the 341 pail closets which now remain are chiefly those where there is technical difficulty in conversion and where conversion ought to be associated with housing improvement. There are only six pail closets which can be described as being capable of conversion without much technical difficulty and these are all at premises other than dwellinghouses.



	Houses		Other Premises	Totals
	Separate Accommodation	Joint Accommodation		
I Number of premises involved .. .. .	207	170	16	393
II (a) Unsuitability or absence of sewer as primary obstacle ..	189	66	41	296
(b) Closets associated with properties due for demolition or improvement involving vacation of some houses	19	20	—	39
(c) Capable of conversion without much technical difficulty ..	—	—	6	6
III Total Pail Closets ..				
31st December, 1964 ..	208	86	47	341
IV Total Pail Closets at				
31st December, 1963 ..	242	99	54	395

### Conversion of Pail Closets

As previously mentioned there remain few pail closets which are capable of conversion without much technical difficulty. A number of such difficulties have been overcome during the year—some with the assistance of the Borough Engineer and his Department—but until many new sewers are laid the Department will be able to produce no great impact upon this problem. The existence of such difficulties has meant that during the year the cost of converting pail closets has been very high.

### Caravans

There are two small private caravan sites in the Borough and there is also a site provided by the Council at Spring Hill. During the year the now customary trouble was experienced from the unauthorised use of vacant sites for the parking of caravans. Ten such cases occurred and after action by the Council the sites were vacated. Such action is not easily enforced and may on occasions have to be directed against persons who have no direct responsibility for the presence of the caravans.

In the last Annual Report the unauthorised use of a plot of ground for siting a caravan was the subject of reference. The only way in which this caravan could be removed was by asking the Council to make a Demolition Order. This proposal had the desired effect for as soon as the preliminary notices were served it was removed. Unfortunately a considerable time has to elapse before such action may be initiated.

### **Common Lodging Houses**

There are two common lodging houses with 11 rooms containing 240 beds. Nine visits of inspection were made during the year. The houses were found to be clean and well conducted, and the proprietors made every effort to assist the Department—in particular by reporting any cases of verminous infestation and by co-operating in the treatment of the cases.

### **Improvement Grants**

An officer of the Borough Estates Surveyor's Department is responsible for dealing with applications for Improvement Grants under the Housing Acts. This officer consults the Health Department and the views of the Department on the application are the subject of a report to the Borough Estates Surveyor. 356 such visits or reports were made during 1964.

## **SMOKE ABATEMENT**

### **Industry**

The time available for routine observations of industrial smoke was again limited by the need to press on with the preparation of Smoke Control Areas and by the Administration of existing Areas. In these circumstances reliance has to be placed upon the making of special observations where experience or other information indicated the need.

Twenty-four smoke observations were taken during the year and one of these revealed a contravention of the Clean Air Act, 1956. Legal proceedings were instituted and the firm concerned was fined £10 and ordered to pay £2 2s. 0d. costs.

The survey of boiler plants and industrial undertakings continued and 33 such plants (75 visits) were inspected and where necessary recommendations were made to the firms concerned.

The excessive emission of smoke from a locomotive was the subject of a representation to and administrative action by British Railways.

Generally the co-operation of industry in smoke abatement continued to be excellent and this is reflected in the much reduced amount of smoke emitted from industrial chimneys.

The emission of excessive smoke from premises as distinct from "chimney smoke" is a contravention under Section 16 of the Clean Air Act, and normally such contraventions are dealt with by the service of an Abatement Notice followed by legal proceedings if the contravention recurs. Two such Notices were authorised by the Committee during the year. In a third case the contravention was so flagrant that the Committee authorised an immediate application to the Magistrates for an Order to abate the nuisance. This application was successful and the nuisance has not been seen to recur.

Allegations that fumes were emitted from an engineering works were the subject of detailed inspections, visits and reports to the Committee. The firm concerned was already engaged in large extensions and these included improvements and new plant designed to deal with such emissions. The Committee decided that as it would be some time before the extensive works were completed, the firm should be urged to take every possible precaution to minimise fume emission and that they should also be urged to complete the work as soon as possible.

#### New Furnaces

During the year 7 notifications of intention to install new furnaces were submitted: all of these were the subject of enquiry to ascertain the nature of the proposal and to complete the office records.

#### Prior Approval of New Furnaces

Seven applications were made for approval of new boiler plants or apparatus. In five cases the plans and specifications justified the granting of prior approval under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, and this approval was given by the Council. In one case the work proposed was not such as is covered by the "prior approval" section of the Clean Air Act, but the Committee gave an informal blessing to the proposal which, having been carefully considered by the officers, was thought likely to produce an improvement in the operation of the plant concerned and a consequent reduction in the amount of smoke emitted. The decision on the remaining application was deferred pending clarification of certain matters by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The consideration of all these applications was carried out by the officers of the Department and it was not necessary to seek consultative advice in respect of any of them.

#### Smoke Control Areas

Nine contraventions of Smoke Control Orders were reported to the Health Committee. In 7 cases the Town Clerk was instructed to send letters of warning to the offenders. The other 2 cases were the subject of legal proceedings. One defendant was fined £5 and was ordered to pay the advocate's fee and £1 1s. 0d. costs. The other defendant was fined £3 and ordered to pay £1 1s. 0d. costs.



### Castleton and Meadway Smoke Control Order

In the last Annual Report full information was given concerning this Smoke Control Order which covers the first of the "hard coke" areas. The Order was not confirmed by the Minister until the 16th September, 1964, and accordingly the Minister was compelled to postpone the date of operation to the 1st August, 1965. After the announcement of the confirmation of the Order the response by the public was much more immediate than has previously been the case. Proposals for alterations and applications for grants reached the office without delay, and it was interesting to note that about 50% of these were proposals to rely upon gas for room heating.

The survey of the Buersil and Kingsway Area was continued so far as time was available, but the establishment of the Castleton and Meadway Order took up much of the Smoke Control Officers' time during the last three months of the year.

### Central Smokeless Zone

The premises in this Zone continue to be the subject of observations and whenever smoke was observed to be emitted the premises were visited and the case investigated. One such contravention was the subject of a report to the Health Committee and as a result warning letters were sent out by the Town Clerk to two firms concerned in the matter.

### Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

Two stations provide records indicating the nature and extent of atmospheric pollution in the Borough. At each station there is a deposit gauge and a gauge to assess sulphur dioxide pollution.

The succeeding table shows the results obtained from these gauges during the year and the average for the five years 1959/1963 are included so that some comparisons may be made. It may be noted that there is a small reduction in the total deposit during 1964 but this reduction will not be really significant unless it is maintained during succeeding years.

The estimate of sulphur is expressed in milligrams of  $\text{SO}_3$  collected per day per 100 square centimetres exposed. This survey detects changes which may be taking place in the amount of sulphur pollution. It cannot be used to estimate the amount of sulphur in any given area. The figure shows no significant difference from the average results obtained during the preceding five years.

From 4th February the Volumetric Smoke Gauge was in operation. It was established in the Police Station at Castleton and it produces daily records of the amount of smoke and sulphur dioxide present. The smoke content of the air is expressed in milligrammes per cubic metre per day and sulphur dioxide is expressed in similar terms.



## I.—Roch Mills Gauge (Sewage Works) (II.—Foxholes House Gauge

Month	Average Rainfall millimetres		Insoluble Deposit tons per sq. mile		Soluble Deposit tons per sq. mile		TOTAL DEPOSIT tons per sq. mile		Sulphur Trioxide mg. per day per 100 sq. cm.	
	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II
January ..	43	52	6.80	4.00	6.56	6.14	13.36	10.14	2.53	1.96
February ..	36	42	2.79	3.80	3.52	5.77	6.31	9.57	2.55	1.92
March ..	78	78	6.04	2.00	6.97	4.67	13.01	6.67	2.36	2.29
April ..	73	79	1.56	2.50	5.78	6.00	7.34	8.50	1.53	1.73
May ..	102	92	1.89	0.47	7.24	7.47	9.13	7.94	1.53	1.37
June ..	61	63	0.60	1.20	5.51	3.84	6.11	5.04	1.00	0.08
July ..	91	99	1.36	1.30	4.88	5.57	6.24	6.87	0.84	0.71
August ..	111	107	6.90	4.97	6.21	6.00	13.11	10.97	1.01	0.67
September ..	52	51	1.83	2.35	5.60	4.65	7.43	7.00	1.51	1.15
October ..	83	85	8.33	3.27	6.37	5.64	14.70	8.91	1.67	1.24
November ..	99	113	10.22	22.68	11.09	10.61	21.31	33.29	2.49	1.93
December (a) ..	—	165	—	20.25	—	10.07	—	30.32	2.43	2.21
TOTALS	829	1,026	48.32	68.79	69.73	76.43	118.05	145.22	21.45	17.26
AVERAGES	75	86	4.39	5.73	6.34	6.37	10.73	12.10	1.79	1.44
Average of two gauges 1964	81		5.06		6.36		11.42		1.61	
Average of three gauges for 5 yrs. 1959—63	86		6.49		6.53		13.02		1.60	

(a) The Sewage Works Gauge was damaged by frost during December and no results were obtainable.

The following Table shows the average amounts of smoke and sulphur during the 11 months when the new apparatus was in operation. The maxima and minima are also given so that some idea of the range of pollution can be obtained. It should be mentioned that the results are recorded at the end of periods of four or five weeks as prescribed by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, to whom all results are sent so that they may be incorporated with results from all similar instruments throughout England and Wales.

It is a little early to draw any definite conclusions from the operation of this instrument but already a number of very interesting facts are emerging.

It will be recalled that these results are being used by the University of Manchester in an investigation directed to securing information concerning the effect of dust still emitted in cardrooms, despite the big improvements already effected in that field.

### Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Results, 1964

#### VOLUMETRIC METHOD

	Period 1964	Microgrammes/Cubic Metre					
		Smoke			S.O. <sub>2</sub>		
		Max.	Min.	Avg.	Max.	Min.	Avg.
1	4th Feb.—2nd Mar. ..	660	146	332	310	106	189
* 2	3rd Mar.—6th Apr. ..	437	65	244	336	95	175
3	7th Apr.—4th May ..	427	7	152	446	51	155
4	5th May—1st June ..	157	15	81	281	19	111
5	2nd June—29th June ..	219	11	74	187	6	73
6	30th June—27th July ..	123	15	48	99	13	48
* 7	28th July—31st Aug. ..	156	11	76	123	38	73
8	1st Sept.—28th Sept. ..	337	50	120	227	50	119
* 9	29th Sept.—2nd Nov. ..	921	113	328	473	82	250
10	3rd Nov.—30th Nov. ..	701	84	297	577	115	275
* 11	1st Dec.—4th Jan. ..	929	140	361	742	160	328

\*Five week periods.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND OF FOOD PREMISES

#### Milk Distribution

Under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963 the Local Authority has the duty of controlling the distribution of milk and also has control over

the use of the various special designations. Licences and Registrations issued under these Regulations:—

Premises used as a Dairy . . . . .	5
Persons licensed as Distributors of Milk . . . . .	391
Dealer's Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk, Sterilised Milk and Untreated Milk . . . . .	391

### **Cleanliness and Keeping Quality of the Milk Supply**

39 samples of milk were subjected to the Methylene Blue Test to determine cleanliness and keeping quality. 34 of these were satisfactory but 4 failed to satisfy the test and were the subject of reference to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food whose function it is to supervise the production of milk supplies. The Laboratory were not able to examine the remaining sample.

17 samples of heat treated milk were submitted to the Phosphatase Test to check the adequacy of the heat treatment. All satisfied the test. 14 samples of sterilised milk were submitted to the Turbidity Test to check the adequacy of the sterilisation process. All were satisfactory.

23 of the samples were examined for the presence of any tuberculous infection. All the results were negative.

### **Brucellosis**

In March 1964 a neighbouring local authority notified the occurrence of brucella abortus in a sample of milk produced in Rochdale. Three "Group" samples were taken, one of which was positive. Individual samples taken from this positive group indicated two animals as affected. These animals were sent for slaughter by the owner. Whilst this investigation was proceeding the infected milk was sent for heat treatment. This was a voluntary action by the farmer—no formal Order was needed.

In April 1964 a case of undulant fever came to the notice of the Department. The patient had recently changed the milk supply so both farms had to be investigated. One immediately gave negative results. A bulk milk sample from the other showed brucella group organisms on culture. One of three group sample taken subsequently was positive and individual samples of the positive group indicated three animals as being the cause of the infection. One animal had been slaughtered before the result was received and the other two were sent for slaughter by the owner. Whilst this investigation was proceeding the infected milk was sent for heat treatment. This was a voluntary action by the farmer—no formal Order was needed.

Four routine samples were taken during the year, none of which showed brucella group organisms on culture. One of these was taken as a check on the second of the cases referred to above.

## Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream

At the end of the year 496 premises were registered for the sale and storage of ice cream. There were 120 visits of inspection to premises where ice cream is sold, 92 in 1963. In almost every case the ice cream is sold wrapped or in containers as received from the wholesalers or manufacturers.

Two premises are registered for the manufacture of ice cream. In both cases the cold mix process is used and 22 visits of inspection were made to these premises.

## Meat and Food Supply

The following Table gives a detailed report on the examination of carcasses inspected at the slaughterhouse.

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed .. .. .	1,099	1,279	58	9,211	268
Number inspected .. .. .	1,099	1,279	58	9,211	268
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCOSIS					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	4	33	6	25	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	211	468	5	552	36
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ..	19.56	39.17	18.96	6.26	14.92
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	2	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis .. .. .	—	0.16	—	—	—
CYSTICERCOSIS ONLY:					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	2	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—



There has been regular inspection of meat and food on sale and nearly 18 tons were condemned as unfit for human consumption and were disposed of for salvage purposes. This work involved 653 visits to the slaughterhouse during the year.

The Health Committee arranged in 1958 that condemned meat should be sold to a processing firm. This arrangement continued during the year with the firm originally selected. The payments for the materials are made to the Council and periodically disbursements are made to the owners.

### **Slaughterhouse**

There is now only one private slaughterhouse in the Borough which is occupied by a firm of wholesale butchers.

The Meat Inspection Regulations of 1963 are intended to ensure that all home killed meat is inspected before it leaves the slaughterhouse. This object is achieved in Rochdale, but it has meant that the Meat and Food Inspector and those Public Health Inspectors qualified to carry out this work, must regularly attend the slaughterhouse, and inspect and mark all carcasses which are fit for human consumption. The Regulations quoted prescribe the methods of examination to be adopted and indicate conditions which shall be considered as rendering a carcass unfit for human consumption. The operation of these Regulations involves the Meat Inspectors in working every Sunday and occasionally on Saturdays and on public holidays.

### **Knacker Yard**

The Knacker Yard continued to operate under licence during the year. 64 visits of inspection were paid to the premises.

### **Food and Drugs Act, 1955**

During the year 230 samples, 56 formal and 174 informal were analysed or otherwise examined by the Public Analyst. There were 57 samples of milk and 173 other samples. Of these, 171 samples were obtained from 57 different foodstuffs and two were sold as slimming tablets.

Of the 57 milk samples, 42 had a fat content of 3.51% or over; as the legal requirement for ordinary milk is 3% only, this is some indication of the satisfactory quality of the milk sold in Rochdale.

23 samples were reported as not being up to standard, these were dealt with as follows:—

1. An "informal" sample of Pork Sausage was, in the opinion of the Analyst, deficient in meat content. A formal sample taken from the same source later was genuine.

2. A sample of Spirit of Sal Volatile was actually "Solution of Sal Volatile" and also was slightly deficient in free ammonia. This was an informal "sample." A formal sample taken later gave similar results and was the subject of legal proceedings. The vendor was prosecuted, was fined £4 and ordered to pay £1 1s. 0d. costs and an advocate's fee.

3. A sample of Spirit of Sal Volatile was slightly deficient in free ammonia; the vendor was warned.

4. A sample of Solution of Sal Volatile was found to be very slightly deficient in free ammonia; the vendor was warned.

5. An "informal" sample of Brussels Sprouts was found to contain an excessive amount of Sulphur Dioxide and the formal sample taken subsequently was also found to contain excessive Sulphur Dioxide. The Health Committee authorised the sending of a warning letter.

6. An "informal" sample of Stewed Steak with Gravy contained 68% of meat which the Analyst considered to be insufficient. The sample contained flour which was not declared on the list of ingredients. Stock was declared as an ingredient and the Analyst considered the word insufficiently descriptive. This was a "new line" and no further supplies appear to have been received by the Vendor. A formal sample being unobtainable, the manufacturers were traced and the Analyst's comments brought to their notice.

7. Two samples of Slimming Tablets contained a material which the Analyst considered to be of doubtful use as a slimming agent. No action was taken as the Slimming Tablets could not have caused any harmful effect.

8. An "informal" sample of Tinned Rice Pudding was considered by the Analyst to be deficient in milk fat. The Health Committee authorised a warning letter to the manufacturers; it was found that the manufacture of this line was about to be discontinued.

In addition to the foregoing, the Analyst examined a number of foodstuffs which contained foreign bodies.

9. A tinned Rice Pudding was submitted by a complainant who had found a foreign object in the material. This was discovered to be fibres of vegetable origin, probably derived from some packing material. The manufacturers were fined £10 and ordered to pay £2 2s. 0d. costs.

10 cases of contaminants found in foodstuffs were considered by the Committee. In 7 cases warning letters were sent; in one case the evidence was inconclusive and no action was taken. The other two cases concerned home made jams from a hostel; these showed metallic contamination and the hostel was advised not to use the jams and to dispose of the pan in which they had been prepared.

It was not necessary to submit the following two samples to the Public Analyst as the conditions complained of were obvious.

A Fish Finger was found to contain a cigarette butt, the manufacturers were prosecuted, were fined £20 and ordered to pay £3 3s. 0d. costs.

A complainant submitted material sold as Steak and Kidney, this was found to be Steak and Spleen. The vendor was fined £25 and ordered to pay £3 3s. 0d. costs.

It is somewhat singular that so many complaints of foreign bodies and similar things have been received during the year. One gathers from reports in the Press that such complaints have been commonplace in many localities for a considerable time. Their sudden occurrence in Rochdale is rather a curious phenomenon.

The Public Analyst examined two samples of plastic toys; these were of the kind given to young children and one was found to contain excessive amounts of lead. These toys were withdrawn from sale on the advice of this Department.

### Food Preparing Premises

The number of food premises and the types of business operated are given in the following Table.

Bakehouses and Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	76
Cafes and Restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	76
Fish and Chip Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	512
*Off Licences	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Public Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	169
Sweet Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	79
Licensed Clubs	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
Catering Establishments (Misc.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	30

\*These premises are those used solely as off-licences or are premises whose other uses are not subject to control by the Department, e.g. Pharmacists.

The need to visit all these premises during June in connection with a search for suspect corned beef, provided a reasonably complete check upon the purpose for which various premises were used. The information given above is derived from this survey.

The inspection of food premises continued during the year and 1,464 visits were made, 885 in 1963. Where minor matters requiring attention were discovered a verbal recommendation was all that was needed to secure compliance with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

In other cases letters were sent covering the following types of defects or faults:—

Unsuitable premises (Reg. 5) .. .. .	1
Dirty Equipment (Reg. 6) .. .. .	6
Foodstuffs exposed to contamination (Reg. 8) .. .. .	6
Absence of notice re hand washing (Reg. 14) .. .. .	1
Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences (Reg. 14) .. .. .	14
Absence of wash hand basin or lack of hot water supply to wash hand basins, want of towels, soap, nail brush etc. (Reg. 16) .. .. .	64
Lack of accommodation for employees' outdoor clothing (Reg. 18) .. .. .	1
Inadequate facilities for washing food and/or equipment (Reg. 19) .. .. .	12
Inadequate lighting of food rooms (Reg. 20) .. .. .	1
Inadequate ventilation of food rooms (Reg. 21) .. .. .	1
Defective surfaces, walls, floors, ceilings and want of cleansing or decoration of them (Reg. 23) .. .. .	28
Accumulation of refuse or inadequate storage of refuse (Reg. 24) .. .. .	1

### **Rochdale Corporation Act, 1937**

This Act deals with the registration of premises used for the sale of ice cream or for the preparation of cooked meats and fish. Reference has been made in a previous paragraph to premises which prepare or sell ice cream. The number of premises registered for the cooking of meat or fish is as follows:—

Fish Friers .. .. .	67
Meat Preparing Premises .. .. .	46
Cafes, Restaurants, Canteens, Kitchens etc. .. .. .	110

Visits of inspection made to these premises during the year totalled 328.

### **Water Supplies**

The water supplies in the Borough are sampled regularly. The Waterworks Department samples at fortnightly intervals and copies of the reports are supplied to the Public Health Department.



The Public Health Department also samples fortnightly—at times when the Waterworks Department is not sampling. These are random samples taken in various parts of the Borough and the Heywood and Middleton Water Board supplies are sampled at the same time.

117 samples of mains water were taken during 1964, 101 being from the Rochdale Waterworks Department supplies and 12 from Heywood and Middleton. 5 samples were not entirely satisfactory (4 Rochdale and 1 Heywood and Middleton) but repeat samples proved satisfactory. Thus the indications were that only minor local contamination was present.

5 samples were taken from private supplies—4 were satisfactory and one showed minor contamination on one occasion.

### **Licensed Clubs**

During the year 23 club premises were referred to the Department by the Town Clerk for comment upon the adequacy and suitability of the sanitary accommodation and upon the degree of compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Of the clubs, 22 were suitable and no comment was made upon the proposals although in some cases recommendations about minor matters were made to the club authorities. In the remaining case, the proposers were asked to submit an undertaking to the Magistrates concerning certain structural works which were needed.

### **Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949**

1,585 dwellinghouses and 791 business and other premises were inspected for the presence of rats and mice. Evidence of rat infestation was found at 623 premises (556 dwellinghouses and 67 business or other premises) but the extent of infestation was, in most cases, slight. Mouse infestation was discovered at 436 premises (348 dwellinghouses and 88 business or other premises) and in these cases also the degree of infestation was slight.

1,046 premises (899 dwellinghouses and 147 business or other premises) were treated to destroy vermin and these required 1,077 treatments.

The attempt to carry out this work with a reduced staff failed and one of the results was that because of the number of complaints which were received, it was not possible to carry out the usual sewer treatments during the year. This treatment had to be delayed until January 1965 and will be referred to in the next Annual Report.

### **Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951**

This Act provides for the registration of premises where filling of certain types is used in the manufacture of bedding, toys, baby carriages and other upholstered articles, also for the licensing of premises where rag flock is manufactured or stored. Regulations made under the Act apply standards by which the cleanliness of certain filling materials can be assessed.

### **Rochdale Corporation Act, 1948—Establishments for Massage and Special Treatment**

Part VIII of this Act provides that any person carrying on an establishment within the meaning of the Act without a licence or exemption becomes liable to legal proceedings. During 1964 two exemptions were extended and 16 Licences renewed.

During the year the Inspectors paid 20 visits of inspection to premises as officers duly authorised in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

### **Pet Animals Act, 1961**

This Act regulates the sale of pet animals by providing that pet shops shall be licensed and inspected by the Local Authority. 8 premises were licensed at the beginning of the year, but one closed and only 7 premises were licensed at the end of the year. All appeared to be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

### **Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963**

This Act provides for the licensing of premises which are used for boarding animals. Six premises were licensed by the Health Committee during the year, but one ceased to operate and 5 were in use at the end of the year.

The inspections of the premises were carried out after consultation with a Veterinary Surgeon and in association with an officer of the Fire Brigade as fire precautions are one of the conditions to be considered before licences are granted.

### **Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957**

This statutory instrument prohibits the feeding of unboiled waste foods to certain animals or to poultry and it further provides that waste foods for those purposes shall be boiled only in a plant licensed by the Local Authority. Twenty premises were licensed by the Watch Committee and no new licences were granted during the year.

### Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

This Act, which came into operation during the year, provides for the control of working conditions of employees in certain offices, shops, warehouses, catering establishments, canteens and fuel depots. Occupiers of such premises were required to register and the following Table shows the numbers and types of premises registered with the Local Authority at the end of the year, together with the persons employed.

TYPES OF PREMISES	No. of Premises	No. of Persons
Offices . . . . .	663	807
Retail Shops . . . . .	147	2,054
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses . . . . .	38	573
Catering Establishments open to the public	88	634
Fuel Storage Depots . . . . .	5	16
Total . . . . .	1,326	4,084
	M.	1,769
	F.	2,315

One of the new duties imposed upon Local Authorities is the investigation of accidents occurring in registered premises. Five accidents were investigated during the year. Four of these involved males and the other involved a woman. The facts discovered were reported to the Health Committee who authorised the service of warning letters on the firms concerned.

It had not been possible by the end of the year to commence full inspections of the premises, partly because of the need to wait for the issue of some Regulations under the Act and partly because of the delay experienced in obtaining the necessary specialised forms of record.

Prior to the coming into operation of this new Act, 39 shops inspections were carried out under the previous powers.

### Offensive Trades

The number of premises at which these trades were carried on in the Borough is as follows:—

Tripe Boiling . . . . .	1
Knacker's Yard (Bone Boiling) . . . . .	1
Rag and Bone Dealers . . . . .	4

The Knacker's Yard is visited regularly, 64 visits being made during the year. Visits are made at intervals to the other offensive trades.

### Cleansing Station

The general work of the Cleansing Station is under the supervision of the Senior District Public Health Inspector. The Station is open from Monday morning until Friday evening. Treatment is available outside normal working hours by appointment.

The following Table shows the number of persons cleansed at this Station:—

	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Scabies .. .. .	57	61	31	38	105
Head Lice and Other Verminous Conditions .. .. .	102	43	63	100	123
	159	104	94	138	228



# FACTORIES ACT 1961

## 1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	71	87	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. ..	504	334	19	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers Premises) .. ..	47	16	2	—
TOTAL .. ..	622	437	21	—

## 2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which Pros. were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient .. ..	11	11	—	10	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	21	21	—	17	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	2	2	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .. ..	34	34	—	28	—

**TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1964,  
and previous years.**

Year	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	LIVE BIRTHS		Net Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Net		Under 1 year of age		At All Ages	
		Number	Rate per 1,000 of est. population	Number	Rate per 1,000 Net Live Births	Number	Rate per 1,000 of est. population
1954	86,770	1243	14.3	29	23	1198	13.8
1955	86,490	1263	14.6	21	17	1230	14.2
1956	86,260	1294	15.0	36	28	1271	14.7
1957	85,310	1335	15.6	46	34	1238	14.5
1958	84,890	1400	16.5	32	23	1293	15.2
1959	84,690	1349	15.9	39	29	1330	15.7
1960	84,210	1364	16.2	42	31	1197	14.2
1961	85,890	1466	17.1	30	20	1343	15.6
1962	86,130	1608	18.7	35	22	1272	14.8
1963	86,300	1565	18.1	28	18	1262	14.6
Average for years 1954-1963	85,694	1389	16.2	34	24	1263	14.7
1964	86,180	1592	18.5	36	23	1218	14.1

**TABLE II.**  
**CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1964**  
**IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROCHDALE**

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS									
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over	
1—Tuberculosis, Respiratory ..	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
2—Tuberculosis, Other .. ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3—Syphilitic Disease .. ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
6—Meningococcal Infections ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8—Measles .. ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9—Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases .. ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10—Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach .. ..	M	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	8	3	
	F	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	2	7	
11—Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus .. ..	M	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	17	16	3	
	F	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	2	2	
12—Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	6	4	
13—Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	4	1	
14—Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ..	M	51	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	16	19	12	
	F	54	—	—	—	1	1	2	6	13	16	15	15	
15—Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ..	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
16—Diabetes .. ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	
17—Vascular Lesions of Nervous System .. ..	M	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	14	19	46	
	F	104	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	9	37	54	
18—Coronary Disease, Angina ..	M	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	19	41	38	28	
	F	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	14	27	32	
19—Hypertension with Heart Disease .. ..	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	
20—Other Heart Disease .. ..	M	69	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	16	15	35	
	F	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	8	25	84	
21—Other Circulatory Disease ..	M	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	2	11	
	F	21	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	17	
22—Influenza .. ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
23—Pneumonia .. ..	M	37	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	7	20	
	F	52	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	34	
24—Bronchitis .. ..	M	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	13	24	11	
	F	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	4	
25—Other Diseases of Respiratory System ..	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	
26—Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. ..	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
27—Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea .. ..	M	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
28—Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
29—Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	M	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	
30—Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion .. ..	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31—Congenital Malformations ..	M	8	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	4	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
32—Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases ..	M	32	11	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	8	4	4	
	F	42	5	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	5	13	16	
33—Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	M	12	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	1	1	—	1	
	F	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	
34—All Other Accidents .. ..	M	9	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	
	F	11	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	6	
35—Suicide .. ..	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	1	
	F	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	1	
36—Homicide and Operations of War .. ..	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total All Causes	M	610	16	5	7	—	4	7	21	45	153	164	188	
	F	608	7	8	3	3	4	1	12	28	86	165	291	

TABLE III.

INFANT MORTALITY.—Net Deaths from stated causes at various  
Ages under one year of age—Year 1964.

CLASSIFIED CAUSES OF DEATH	AGE AT DEATH								Total Deaths under 1 year	
	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	4 weeks to 3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	1964	1963
Intracranial Haemorrhage ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3
Meningococcal Infections ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
Gastritis and Diarrhoea ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1
Pneumonia .. ..	—	—	—	—	4	5	1	—	10	4
Prematurity .. ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6
Congenital Malformations ..	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5
All Other Accidents .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Causes .. ..	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	8
ALL CAUSES—1964 ..	20	2	—	1	5	6	2	—	36	
ALL CAUSES—1963 ..	17	2	—	—	6	1	1	1		28

Net Live Births in the year:—Legitimate 1,439; Illegitimate 153.

Net Deaths in the year:—Legitimate infants 30; Illegitimate infants 6.



# ANNUAL REPORT

## ON THE MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

*For the Year ended 31st December, 1964*

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## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Principal School Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health .. ..	ROBERT G. MURRAY, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Principal School Medical Officer and Deputy Medical Officer of Health .. ..	FRANCIS J. CAUCHI, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H. JOYCE NEWMAN, M.B., CH.B., D.A. BORIS KALCEV, M.D. (Vienna), L.R.C.P.ED. D.P.H. (†30.9.64) PAULA R. VANSTONE, M.B., CH.B., D.R.C.O.G. (†13.9.64) ROBERT S. GIBSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (*16.9.64) CHRIST D. H. MUNZNI, M.B., B.S. (*5.10.64) DOREEN M. GINEVER, M.B., CH.B. (Part-time)
Principal School Dental Officer .. ..	H. P. GLEDSDALE, L.D.S.
School Dental Officers .. ..	R. G. WATSON, L.D.S. H. GIBSON, L.D.S. (Part-time) R. J. G. YOUNG, L.D.S. (Part-time) A. JONES, L.D.S. (†26.6.64) R. MALLINSON, M.B., CH.B. (Part-time) S. F. MAWDSLEY, L.C.S.T. (*31.8.64) Vacant O. B. RETT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (*27.7.64) S. H. BARLOW, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. V. C. CAMPBELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. A. CRABTREE, S.R.N., H.V. (†21.6.64) P. JOHN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Deceased 6.8.64) E. M. MASSEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N. J. P. MILLS, S.R.N., H.V. J. REID, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. S. RIGG, S.R.N., H.V. (*23.7.64) I. RUSHTON, S.R.N., H.V. F. THORNTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., R.M.P.A., Q.N. C. WALKER, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N. N. WHITELEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. M. CISEK, S.R.N. (*1.12.64) E. MAXIM, S.R.N., Q.N. A. TONGE, S.R.N. B. WHITWORTH, S.R.N. D. R. BARNISH. G. BUCKLEY (*20.1.64) M. E. CROSLAND. G. WRIGLEY (Part-time) S. ASHWORTH. L. BERRY. N. BUCKLEY. J. LEACH. O. M. GLEDSDALE (†18.3.64)
School Nurses .. ..	
School Clinic Nurse .. ..	
School Clinic Assistant .. ..	
Clerks .. ..	
Dental Surgery Assistants .. ..	
Consultant	
Ophthalmic Surgeon .. ..	A. STEWART SCOTT, M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.S. ED., D.O.M.S.
Available for Consultation by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board:	
Aurist .. ..	J. P. FRASER, M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.S.GLASG.
Paediatrician .. ..	B. WOLMAN, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.C.H.
Orthopaedic Surgeon .. ..	A. P. GRACIE, M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.S.ED.
Child Psychiatrist .. ..	JOHN F. DUNN, M.B., CH.B., D.P.M. (*6.4.64)

\* Commenced duties

† Ceased duties

**To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee of the County Borough of Rochdale.**

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It gives me great pleasure to submit my Annual Report for 1964 on the School Health Service of the County Borough of Rochdale, being the fifty-sixth in the series.

The work of the Service was materially handicapped throughout the year by persistent shortages of staff, the most dire being that of Health Visitors, but the chronic shortage of Dental Officers persisted and once more it was impossible to recruit an Orthoptist.

Nevertheless, as you will appreciate from study of the ensuing pages, the amount of work performed was up to the average of the last few years and exceeded it in some respects. No doubt the rather unsatisfactory figures of infestation with vermin are to a large extent a reflection of the long continuing shortage of Health Visitors.

I am glad to record that we were successful in securing the services of a Speech Therapist who took up duty on the 31st August. The Regional Hospital Board was also successful in appointing a Child Psychiatrist to work two sessions a week in Rochdale and in the areas of four other Local Authorities as well. This enabled us to re-open the Child Guidance Clinic in April, but a rapid build-up of a waiting list soon demonstrated that more sessions could be profitably devoted to Rochdale were the services of the Psychiatrist available.

I was very sorry to learn that the post of Teacher of Remedial Reading was vacant from April to September, as this is a relatively new field of work on which I commented favourably in my last year's Report. I trust that the deliberations of the Remedial Education Study Group, mooted during the year, will be fruitful and of benefit to children handicapped by varying educational weaknesses.

The building of new schools and the improvement of facilities at older schools continued throughout the year and I am glad to note that the provisions for physical education, games and swimming kept pace with those for the more academic aspects of education, particularly impressive is the hexagonal Gymnasium at the new Matthew Moss School.

In the field of preventive medicine a scheme for the routine skin testing and vaccinating with B.C.G. vaccine of all thirteen year old children came into operation during the latter part of the year. This is the only known method of stimulating the defence mechanism of the body against infection with the tubercle bacillus. It is of particular value in adolescence and before leaving school to take up employment.

The figures for other forms of immunisation will be seen to be well up on those for recent years and I think this is particularly praiseworthy, as a concerted effort was made by the staff concerned to secure immunisation for children who had been missed in previous years.

I wish to express my personal appreciation of all the hard and valuable work carried out throughout the year by the medical, dental, nursing and clerical members of the staff, also for their loyalty to the Corporation, to the Service and to me. I have a special word of thanks and appreciation to Dr. Cauchi who carries so much of the administrative burden as well as doing a great deal of clinical work and playing the lion's part in the preparation of this Report.

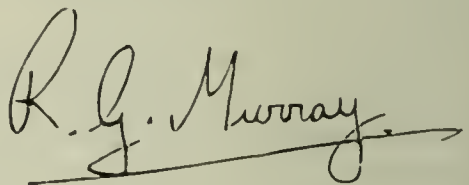
On behalf of the Department I should like to thank our colleagues in the Hospital and General Practitioner Services for their willingly given co-operation, advice and help.

I should also like to acknowledge the support, encouragement and understanding extended to the staff of the Service by the Chairman and Members of the Special Services Sub-committee throughout the year.

Finally, I pay tribute to the Chief Education Officer and to his administrative and teaching staffs for the way in which they have co-operated freely at all levels with members of my staff in our joint effort to further the great causes of Education and Health amongst the younger generation of the citizens of Rochdale.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "R. G. Murray". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Medical Officer of Health and  
Principal School Medical Officer.

10th May, 1965.



## SCHOOL CLINIC SERVICES

### Central Clinic, Penn Street:

Open daily from 8-30 a.m. to 5-0 p.m. (5-30 p.m. on Mondays)

- A. **Minor Ailment Clinic**—daily 8-30 a.m. to 12 noon.
- B. **Dental**—Routine—Seven sessions per week.  
                     Special—Two sessions per week.  
                     General Anaesthetic—One session per week.
- C. **Ophthalmic**—                    Three sessions per week.  
       **Orthoptic**—                    None
- D. **Ear, Nose and Throat**— When necessary.
- E. **Foot Clinic**—                    One session per month

Special appointments and examinations are arranged to suit patients and staff.

### Other Premises:

- A. **Minor Ailment Clinic**—  
       KINGSWAY CLINIC— Tuesday and Thursday 8-45 to 9-30 a.m.
- B. **Dental**—  
       SPOTLAND CLINIC— Treatment and X-ray examinations  
                                     Ten sessions per week P.D.O.  
       KIRKHOLT CLINIC— Routine—six sessions per week.  
                                     Special—two sessions per week.  
       KINGSWAY CLINIC— Routine—six sessions per week.  
                                     Special—two sessions per week.
- E. **Orthopaedic**—  
       ROCHDALE INFIRMARY— One session per week (Wednesday a.m.)
- F. **Paediatric**—  
       SMITH STREET CLINIC— One session per week (Wednesday p.m.)
- G. **Speech Therapy**—  
       SPOTLAND CLINIC— Five sessions per week.  
       HIGH BIRCH E.S.N. SCHOOL— One session per week.  
       KINGSWAY CLINIC— Two sessions per week.  
       KIRKHOLT CLINIC— Two sessions per week.

## SCHOOL MEDICAL REPORT

The estimated population for Rochdale for mid-year 1964 was 86,180.

### SCHOOL POPULATION

				Schools	Children
Secondary Schools	..	..		11	4,793
Primary Schools	..	..	..	29	7,799
Special Schools	..	..	..	3	236
Nursery Schools	..	..	..	4	314
				47	13,142

### Staff

Dr. B. Kalcev and Dr. P. R. Vanstone resigned at the end of September, and they were succeeded by Dr. R. S. Gibson and Dr. C. D. H. Munzni.

Dr. John F. Dunn, Consultant Child Psychiatrist, commenced duties on the 6th April.

Dr. F. J. Cauchi attended a one-day conference on Audiological Services at Manchester University in May, and a three-day course on Tuberculosis in June.

Miss O. Barrett, assumed duties as Superintendent Health Visitor on the 27th July.

In March, Miss Massey and Miss Reid, both Health Visitors/School Nurses, attended a two-day course on Health Education in Manchester. Miss Massey, also went on a two-weeks' Refresher Course in London during December.

Mrs. Rigg resumed duties in July after successfully completing the Health Visitor Course in Manchester and obtaining the Health Visitor Certificate.

Mrs. Crabtree, Health Visitor/School Nurse, resigned on the 21st June.

Miss P. John, Health Visitor/School Nurse, died on the 6th August, after an illness bravely borne for many months. She is sadly missed by her many friends and colleagues.

Another Health Visitor/School Nurse was due to retire in November, but agreed to postpone her retirement. A decision very much appreciated with the situation being so difficult.

Mrs. Cisek was promoted to School Nurse on the 1st December.

At the time of writing the outlook is still very unfavourable, as more resignations are pending.

The post of Speech Therapist which had been vacant since the end of August, 1963 was at last filled by Mrs. S. F. Mawdsley, who started duties on the 31st August. This was a very welcome appointment and the one bright spot in the somewhat disheartening story of staff shortages.

Final year Student Nurses from the local hospitals attended the Clinics during March and April to learn the practical side of Public Health nursing.

In spite of the very difficult situation in the nursing staff all the schools were inspected.

The post of Orthoptist still remains vacant.

#### **School Buildings—(Report by Chief Education Officer).**

Work on Stage II of the Rochdale College, which includes the provision of workshop and laboratory accommodation for the Engineering and Building Departments, progressed very satisfactorily and it is anticipated that the new building will be ready for use in September 1965.

The new Matthew Moss Secondary School was completed during the year and the building was brought into use in September. When it was opened the pupils of secondary age were transferred there from Castleton Secondary and Brimrod Secondary Schools. The Castleton Secondary School has subsequently been adapted for use as a Junior Department and considerable improvements were also made to the Infant School building.

The work on the St. Wilfrid's R.C. Secondary School was somewhat delayed and it is anticipated that the school will open in January, 1965. This will enable pupils of secondary age now accommodated temporarily in Castlemere School to be provided for in a modern building with all the appropriate facilities. It will also provide accommodation for R.C. Secondary pupils from parishes in Littleborough and Whitworth.

In connection with the forthcoming re-organisation of secondary education the Grammar School for Girls is to be extended considerably and, in anticipation of additional temporary accommodation required whilst alterations are being

carried out, two prefabricated buildings were erected on the school site. These will remain in position until the alterations have been finally completed and will then be transferred to another school for a similar type of use.

In July the Norden Secondary School was closed and the pupils transferred to the Redbrook Secondary School. This made it possible to carry out extensive alterations to the accommodation at Norden to provide, in particular, larger classrooms and better facilities for the Infant Department of the school. This work was completed during the year and the new accommodation will be brought into use at the beginning of 1965.

Alterations to the Brimrod Secondary School, designed to convert the building into a Junior School providing accommodation for 320 boys and girls, were completed in September. This enabled the junior pupils from the Brimrod Primary School to move into more spacious premises, and extensive alterations were carried out to the Primary School buildings to improve the size of classrooms and the facilities generally available for the infants. The Brimrod Annexe was converted for use by departments of the College of Art and the required alterations were carried out to these premises to provide facilities for the students of the College.

The solid fuel installations at Kirkholt Infant, Meanwood Primary and Spotland Primary Schools were converted to oil-fired systems. This has improved considerably the heating facilities at all these premises.

#### Work of the School Nurses and at the School Clinics

				1964	1963
New cases seen at morning clinics	..	..	..	1,329	1,173
Dressings at morning clinics	..	..	..	4,065	3,855
Hygiene—Inspections	..	..	..	30,528	28,561
Re-inspections	..	..	..	3,117	2,829
Special School Inspections—					
1. Brownhill	(a)	Dressings	247		
	(b)	Specials	1,095	.. 1,342	1,407
2. High Birch	(a)	Dressings	170		
	(b)	Specials	191	.. 361	301
Inspections with Medical Officers—					
1. At schools	..	..	..	6,956	6,871
2. At clinics	..	..	..	1,606	1,447
Eye Clinic cases	..	..	..	847	855
Aurists' Clinic (total attendance)	..	..	..	22	43
Home visits	..	..	..	820	700
				50,993	48,042



The following is a summary of the work done at the Clinics:

Children seen by the Medical Officers—

	1964	1963
Clinic inspections (new cases) .. .. .	794	569
Clinic re-inspections .. .. .	812	878
Special examinations .. .. .	605	616
Foot Clinic .. .. .	87	74
	<hr/> 2,298	<hr/> 2,137

The following is a classification of conditions seen at the Minor Ailment Clinics—

	1964	1963
Ringworm .. .. .	—	2
Scabies .. .. .	17	12
Impetigo .. .. .	65	66
Other skin diseases .. .. .	204	183
External eye diseases .. .. .	66	56
E.N.T. conditions .. .. .	85	105
Miscellaneous minor ailments .. .. .	1,241	923
Septic wounds .. .. .	224	217
Plantar warts .. .. .	221	178
	<hr/> 2,123	<hr/> 1,742

No decentralisation was carried out during the year, but the matter has been kept under review and further experiments are envisaged for 1965, in spite of the shortage of Health Visitors/School Nurses.

With few exceptions the work in the Clinics shows some increase over the previous year. This increase is well scattered and not limited to any special conditions.

#### Medical Inspections in Schools. (Table I, Page 121)

	1964	1963
Periodic Medical Inspections .. .. .	2,990	3,486
Special Inspections .. .. .	236	267
Re-inspections .. .. .	3,730	3,415
Brownhill Inspections .. .. .	270	174
	<hr/> 7,226	<hr/> 7,342
Parents interviewed .. .. .	1,091	1,011

All schools were inspected during 1964.

The findings at School Medical Inspections show no appreciable variations from previous years. The standard of physical condition remains good, only seven pupils of 2,990 inspected were found unsatisfactory, a percentage of 0.21. This compares very favourably with the percentage for the whole of England and Wales which was 0.54 in 1963.

As in previous years and again in line with the total figures for England and Wales in 1963, the first three places in defects requiring observation and treatment are taken by vision, nose and throat, and orthopaedic conditions.

#### **Infestation with Vermin.** (Table 1, Part D, Page 122)

The total number of inspections has again gone up: 33,645 compared with 28,561 in 1963, and 27,794 in 1962. The number of individual pupils found infested with nits or lice was 881 compared with 770 in 1963 and 683 in 1962. Hygiene inspections are carried out three times a year, preferably at the beginning of each term. Owing to shortage of staff, however, many schools are inspected later in the term, which may to some extent account for the increased infestation.

The number of children treated at the Cleansing Centre was 85, compared with 26 in 1963. This three-fold increase does not reflect an accurate picture, because the facilities at the Cleansing Centre were not available for many months in 1963, owing to the attendant being away on sick leave; in fact the number in 1962 was 59.

The large majority of these verminous children come from families presenting other problems, such as poor attendance.

#### **Children treated at the Cleansing Centre**

				1964	1963
				—	—
Verminous heads—					
Referred by School Health Service	..	..		85	26
Referred by Family Doctor	..	..	..	—	—
Scabies—					
Referred by School Health Service	..	..		27	18
Referred by Family Doctor	..	..	..	7	8

### Eye Clinic. (Table III, Group 1, Page 125)

Mr. A. Stewart Scott continued his three sessions a week at the School Clinic, Penn Street, during 1964.

There was a total of 847 cases seen and of these 835 were for refraction. Glasses were prescribed for 208 children. There were three cases of refraction referred from the Lancashire County Area.

The number of squints referred was 76 and of these 44 came from the Infant Welfare Clinics.

Of 12 external eye conditions, 11 were referred from the Infant Welfare Clinic, 10 being cases of blocked lachrymals and one a case of Ptosis.

There were also four new cases of Nystagmus seen. The old cases of Cataract, Coloboma, Optic Nerve Atrophy, Megalocornea and Corneal Scarring continued their attendance for observation and treatment.

### Orthoptic Clinic

The post of Orthoptist remains vacant. Since our last Orthoptist resigned in July, 1960 there have been no candidates for the post, in spite of repeated advertisements.

### Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic

No regular sessions were held at the School Clinic. Mr. J. P. Fraser conducted a Clinic when necessary.

There were 15 new cases seen and two re-examinations. Eight children were put on the hospital waiting list for operations and five children were given other forms of treatment.

In addition, six cases considered as urgent were referred to Mr. Fraser at the Hospital.

The large majority of school children are now referred direct by the family doctors to the Hospital, as the following table of operative treatment at the Hospital shows:

(a) For diseases of the ear	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
(b) For chronic tonsillitis and adenoids	..	..	..	..	..	..	193
(c) For other nose and throat conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	10

### Audiometric Testing

No routine audiometry was carried out in schools, but where necessary school children are tested at the Clinic by a School Nurse:

Number examined	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Hearing satisfactory	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Referred to E.N.T. Clinic	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
For further observations in school	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

### Speech Clinic

Mrs. Mawdsley assumed duties as a Speech Therapist on the 31st August, and her report for the four months to 31st December follows:—

“During the months September to December, 1964, 96 children attended the Speech Clinic 604 times. Of these, 63 received regular weekly treatment, 16 were suspended and 20 were discharged.

The following table shows the distribution of speech defects:

Simple dyslalia	..	..	..	..	..	19
Multiple dyslalia	..	..	..	..	..	15
General dyslalia	..	..	..	..	..	4
Cleft palate	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hearing loss	..	..	..	..	..	2
Stammering	..	..	..	..	..	11
Stammering/dyslalia	..	..	..	..	..	2
Retarded development of speech and language	..	..	..	..	..	8
Dysphonia/dyslalia	..	..	..	..	..	1

The following are the reasons for which 20 children were discharged:—

Simple dyslalics with satisfactory speech	..	..	1
Multiple dyslalics with satisfactory speech	..	..	1
General dyslalics with satisfactory speech	..	..	1
Stammerers with satisfactory speech	..	..	2

The remaining 15 children were those whose speech had improved and become satisfactory since they were recommended for speech therapy.

A high proportion of the dyslalic cases had an accompanying interdental or lateral lisp, and, of this number, eight were being treated solely for one or the other type of lisp. One cleft palate child has been suspended while she is awaiting operative treatment and will receive therapy after this.



Of the eight children with retarded development of speech and language four are mentally handicapped, one being very sub-normal. This child, in spite of her severe mental handicap, is making remarkable progress, mainly due to the help she is receiving from her parents.

Parental co-operation is an important part of speech therapy. Unfortunately, in a few cases it is not received. Two boys have a hearing loss. One has now been equipped with a hearing aid and is making good progress, the other has only a slight loss and does not require an aid.

During the assessment of the children for speech therapy, it has been significant as to how speaking, reading and writing are closely connected. Almost 50% of the children having speech therapy, have reading and writing difficulties."

### **Foot Clinic**

Foot Clinics were continued throughout the year at Penn Street School Clinic.

There were 39 children and 87 attendances with 16 new cases and 71 re-examinations. 20 children were discharged as satisfactory and 10 children were removed from the Register as they repeatedly failed to attend when sent for. They will remain under observation in school.

### **Orthopaedic Defects**

During 1964 nine children were referred to the Orthopaedic Consultant by the School Medical Officers.

There were two cases of thoracic cage deformity, one mild scoliosis, one with bilateral club feet, and one case of "missed" poliomyelitis. All were treated with remedial exercises under supervision; a case of spastic club foot was treated in plaster-of-paris. A case of hammer toe and one of mild club foot needed no treatment.

The remaining child did not attend for examination when sent for.

### **Paediatric Clinic**

Twelve children were referred directly by School Medical Officers to the Consultant Paediatrician. Three were cases of Enuresis of whom two were admitted to hospital for further investigation and treatment, and one was recommended for an "Alarm"; two children suffered from Epilepsy; one child was a chronic upper respiratory infection; three children were found to be suffering from psychosomatic conditions, and three needed no treatment.

## Others

Fourteen school children were referred directly by the School Medical Officers to Consultants, eight to a General Surgeon and six to the Dermatologist.

It may be pointed out here that in a large majority of cases children who need treatment are referred to their family doctors. The very small number referred to above represents rather exceptional cases.

We would like here to record our thanks to all the Consultants concerned for their help and advice, and to the General Practitioners of Rochdale for their freely given co-operation in respect of children referred to them by the School Medical Officers.

## Brownhill School

During the year under review, 25 children (11 boys and 14 girls) left the school; four girls left on reaching school leaving age, one girl suffering from very severe asthma was transferred to a residential Open Air School, and one girl left at her parents' request.

The new admissions totalled 27 and may be classified as follows:—

	Boys	Girls
Asthma and/or Bronchitis .. .. .	5	1
Debility and/or unsatisfactory nutrition .. ..	2	4
Emotional problems .. .. .	6	2
Others .. .. .	5	2

At the end of the year there were 94 pupils (47 boys and 47 girls) classified as follows:—

	Boys	Girls
Debility and/or unsatisfactory nutrition .. ..	8	13
Asthma .. .. .	15	4
Bronchitis .. .. .	1	4
Emotional problems and/or nervous debility ..	10	10
Cerebral Palsy .. .. .	3	1
Heart defects .. .. .	3	2
Epilepsy (major and minor) .. .. .	3	3
Eye defects .. .. .	1	2
Others .. .. .	3	8

The school is visited regularly by a School Medical Officer and a School Nurse, and all the pupils are kept under constant review in consultation with the teaching staff.

## Nursery Schools

During the year 19 medical inspections were carried out and 281 children examined at the four Nursery Schools.

The following classes of children were examined:

1. All entrants and leavers.
2. Any children with complaints.
3. Children with defects.
4. Children put forward by the Head Mistress with any complaints or for reasons of prolonged absence.

This system cuts down the number of children seen at each medical examination and the number of medical examinations, thus allowing more time for the discussion of the performances, the improvements and the home conditions of individual children.

Mothers are requested to be present at the first and last examinations, and the response to this has been good. They are also asked to attend when their children are seen at 'special' examinations.

Postural defects, flat feet, enlarged tonsils, squints and other abnormalities are kept under observation and referred to Consultants when necessary.

The types of defects which have been reported are as follows:

Eyes:—					Skin.. .. .	2
Squint .. .. .	3				Lymphadenopathy ..	2
Other .. .. .	9				Cardiovascular .. ..	16
					Respiratory .. .. .	6
Ears:—					Deformity .. .. .	3
Hearing .. .. .	3				Posture .. .. .	4
Other .. .. .	4				Flat feet, etc. .. ..	27
Nose and Throat .. ..	14				Psychological .. .. .	1
Speech .. .. .	12				Others .. .. .	19

## Cleanliness Inspections

	No.	Clean	Nits	Vermin
Spring term .. .. .	556	545	10	1
Summer term.. .. .	760	750	10	—
Autumn term.. .. .	393	383	10	—
Total 1964	1,709	1,678	30	1
Total 1963	1,720	1,687	32	1

**Child Guidance Clinic.** (Report by Consultant Child Psychiatrist)

This clinic re-opened in April 1964, with the appointment of Dr. John F. Dunn as Consultant Child Psychiatrist. There was thus an interval of over six months without any psychiatric service. Also attending the clinic each session are a Psychiatric Social Worker and an Educational Psychologist from the Lancashire County Council staff, and a Mental Welfare Officer who is seconded to the clinic to carry out the functions of a Social Worker for those cases from the County Borough. The clinic is held on two afternoons weekly. The cases are referred from a variety of agencies, as shown in the table, and cover a wide field of problems in children. Due to the great pressure on the staff because of the number of referrals, unfortunately our waiting list steadily increases in length.

Besides providing diagnostic and evaluating services, the clinic has undertaken treatment on both an individual and a group basis. In addition, contact is maintained with other agencies in the community such as Child Care Officers, Probation Officers and Health Visitors who have to handle many of the problems seen at the clinic.

The following are the statistics for 1964:—

Cases referred during 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
					<u>Borough</u>	<u>County</u>	
School Medical Officer	..	..	..	..	19	17	
General Practitioners	..	..	..	..	12	10	
Paediatrician	..	..	..	..	5	4	
Others	..	..	..	..	11	2	
Cases seen during 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
					<u>Borough</u>	<u>County</u>	
School Medical Officer	..	..	..	..	10	11	
General Practitioners	..	..	..	..	6	5	
Paediatrician	..	..	..	..	1	3	
Others	..	..	..	..	9	1	
Cases removed from waiting list	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Cases failing to attend for interview	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cases remaining on waiting list at 31.12.64...	..	..	..	..	..	..	26



## Mentally Handicapped Children

The number of children tested according to an intelligence scale was 153 compared with 125 in 1963. 20 were recommended for admission to High Birch E.S.N. Day School.

Action under Section 57(4) of the Education Act 1944, was taken in respect of six children who were ascertained as unsuitable for education in school. Two leavers from High Birch E.S.N. Day School were informally notified to the Local Health Authority for voluntary supervision.

## Immunisations

During the year 573 (315 in 1963) children of school age received a full course of primary diphtheria immunisation and 1,387 (622 in 1963) children who had previously been immunised received re-inforcing (booster) injections.

In addition, 1,702 (1,299 in 1963) children received a full course of primary poliomyelitis vaccination and of these 167 were of school age. Also, 259 children who had had a primary course received a fourth (booster) dose.

B.C.G. vaccination was received by 19 children of school age at the Chest Clinic under the Contact Scheme.

## Skin Testing for Tuberculosis

After the notification of cases of Tuberculosis, one primary school and one further education establishment were visited for the purpose of carrying out skin tests during 1964. In total 121 tests were carried out with 90 negative results. Of the 31 positive reactors 29 were submitted for full examination and X-ray at the Chest Clinic, and in no case was pulmonary tuberculosis diagnosed. The other two positive reactors left the area before such arrangements could be made.

## B.C.G. Vaccination

Routine B.C.G. vaccination for 13 year old children was started in the latter part of the year. Six schools were visited for the purpose of carrying out this vaccination with the following results:—

Children 13 years of age involved	..	..	..	673
Consents obtained	..	..	..	424
Percentage of acceptances	..	..	..	67.5
Skin tested	..	..	..	408
Heaf positive	..	..	..	59
Percentage positive	..	..	..	12
Negative and vaccinated	..	..	..	349

Of the 59 positive reactors, 23 with strongly positive results were submitted for full examination and X-ray at the Chest Clinic. In no case was Pulmonary Tuberculosis diagnosed.

## Infectious Diseases

During the year there were 312 notifications of infectious diseases in school children. These were as follows:—

	1964	1963
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	9	20
Measles .. .. .	280	151
Whooping Cough .. .. .	12	28
Dysentery .. .. .	5	1
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) .. .. .	2	1
Tuberculosis (Non-Respiratory) .. .. .	2	—
Pneumonia .. .. .	2	—
Food Poisoning .. .. .	—	97
	<hr/> 312	<hr/> 298

## Children Neglected or Ill-treated in their Own Homes

This Committee which has been in existence since 1950 under the Chairmanship of the Medical Officer of Health, was superseded in April of this year by a Joint Sub-Committee re Family Casework under the Chairmanship of the Children's Officer, following a review of the Council's responsibilities for preventive family casework subsequent to the Children and Young Persons Act, 1963.

Up to the change-over a member of the School Medical Staff attended each meeting held. Two new cases were dealt with, but neither was referred by the School Health Department, although three children of school age were involved.

## National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

Mr. Hutchinson, the N.S.P.C.C. Inspector, is thanked for the following report:

"During 1964 only one case was referred through the Education Welfare Section, but I have been in close touch with the Department regarding families under supervision.

The parents with their seven children were living in two rooms, having moved into the Town. Help was given with clothing and bedding, and eventually a house was found for the family.

Children were taken on a trip to Colwyn Bay by the Rochdale Round Table and I had to find other children to go to parties at Christmas time."

### Convalescent and Holiday Homes

The Moorland Home gave holidays to 160 children, all of whom were examined at the School Clinic beforehand. These children are selected on the recommendation of the teaching staff or the School Nurse, because they have no other chance of a holiday. They gain a lot in health and happiness from their fortnight's stay in the Home.

### Other Medical Examinations

The medical examinations of adults at the School Clinic during 1964 are classified as follows:—

	1964	1963
Corporation Superannuation Scheme, etc. . . . .	138	139
School Meals Service staff . . . . .	186	172
Candidates for Teachers' Training Colleges . . . . .	69	65

The following special examinations were made of children. These figures cannot be included in the Statistical Tables:

	1964	1963
Children undertaking part-time employment . . . . .	342	310
Children going to camp, holidays abroad, acting in pantomime, returning to Special Schools, etc. . . . .	200	178

## HEALTH EDUCATION

No special talks or lectures were given to school children during the year. Members of the medical and nursing staff include health education in their routine duties during medical and hygiene inspections.

### Survey—Smoking amongst selected groups of School Children

During the year a simple survey was carried out as a follow-up to the visit of the Mobile Unit of the Central Council for Health Education to certain Secondary Modern Schools in October, 1963, to get some idea of the smoking habits of the school children concerned. A simple questionnaire was distributed to the children in the second and third year at these schools.

The following table represents combined replies from two of the schools:—

	Age in years	Smokers	Non- smokers	Smoking a year ago	Stopped smoking in previous year
Boys	12	2	12	3	1
	13	7	51	14	9
	14	28	68	52	28
Girls	12	2	7	1	1
	13	9	69	14	11
	14	20	74	33	24
		68	281	117	74

The number of cigarettes smoked by the majority of children was between five and ten, but there were some heavy smokers. A boy of 13 years said "40 a week", whilst three of 14 years wrote "45", "70-80" and "90". Of the girls, three of 14 years said "60", "80" and "70-100 a week"!

Of the reasons given for giving up cigarette smoking, one boy and two girls said that they were sick in bed; ten boys and twelve girls because smoking causes Cancer; two boys said that they were fond of sport and smoking was affecting their fitness; two boys and two girls gave fear of their parents. In fact, one boy just wrote "Dad and his strap". Another 14 year old boy wrote "a girl converted me", whilst economics—"no money", "cannot afford it", etc.—was given as the reason by the largest group consisting of 16 boys and seven girls.

To the question—"Are you aware of the relationship between smoking and Cancer", all the replies were in the affirmative.



## SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

I am indebted to the Principal School Dental Officer, Mr. H. P. Gledsdale, for the substance of the following observations on the School Dental Service during 1964.

Routine inspection of all children in schools in the Borough, including Special Schools, Nursery Schools and the Convent High School, has been made during the year and Table IV shows the numbers inspected and treatment provided during 1964.

The number of Officers available was reduced by resignation and from July was only equivalent to 2.7 out of the establishment of four.

A new system of recording inspections and treatment, standardised throughout the Country, was brought into use at the end of the year and will replace Table IV in future.

Little change is shown in the numbers of children found to have dental defects on inspection and the percentage of such children in Primary Schools remains around 60.

In spite of the vast amount of propaganda devoted to the evils of dental disease, it remains one of the few showing an increase and there is little doubt that since the effects of tooth loss and oral disease are not obviously crippling or fatal, little attention is paid to the fact that sound dentition and a healthy mouth contribute considerably to general good health as well as to personal appearance. There is an acceptance of advertised statements that the use of some toothpaste or other will, in itself, retard or eliminate dental decay. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that a toothpaste can only assist tooth cleaning, that no substance can be added to it, in strength non-injurious to mouth tissue, which will destroy organisms causing dental disease, nor is there any evidence to show that dentifrices containing 'fluoride' cause the teeth to become more resistant to dental caries.

A further questionnaire as part of the Survey of the Ministry of Health on Oral Hygiene and Dental Caries in Rochdale and the Yorkshire town to which it is acting as a control has been issued during the year by the Central Office of Information for the Ministry of Health, following an extensive Dental Health Campaign in the Yorkshire town.

This Yorkshire town had originally a much worse state of dental hygiene and habits than Rochdale.

No propaganda other than that normally undertaken was given in Rochdale and the questionnaire, completed by some 5,000 children, showed little change from that completed in 1963 with about 16% stating that they never clean their teeth at all.

In the Yorkshire town, following the intensive Dental Health Campaign, there was marked increase in the number of children cleaning their teeth, a reduction in eating sweets and biscuits particularly at break, and much improved tooth cleaning habits. Teeth were cleaned more often, particularly after meals and before bedtime. The consumption of sweets and biscuits was replaced by fruit in many cases.

Treating local children over many years shows that a large proportion have teeth of poor structure with constantly recurring decay, and much time and care is spent in preserving these teeth in order to avoid loss with the need for early dentures and Orthodontic treatment. Lessened consumption of sweets, biscuits and refined carbohydrate foods, particularly between meals, and the replacement of these with fruit and other less harmful substances, would be of considerable value, as would better tooth-cleaning habits such as brushing as a final operation before going to bed. A marked improvement in the teeth of younger children would probably result from the addition of fluoride to a drinking water which contains only the merest trace. The eventual result could be finding Nursery School and Infant School children with a majority of sound teeth, rather than needing to remove unsaveable ones from the age of two onwards as at present.

**The following Reports have been submitted by  
the Chief Education Officer**

**Remedial Education**

During the school year, 1963/64, a special programme of remedial reading was provided for 61 retarded Junior School children in the age group 8-9 years, of whom 33 started their programme in January 1963, (i.e. in the previous school year). The remaining 28 children began their remedial reading programmes in January 1964.

Reference was made in last year's Report to the method of selecting children for remedial reading and to the organisation of the programme. Mr. A. Johnson, the peripatetic teacher at that time, taught them in small groups and gave a considerable amount of individual attention to each child. There was no intention of making this work a statistical exercise; rather was it a straightforward teaching job to be pursued by sympathy and understanding on the part of the remedial teacher and the school staff concerned. A detached observational approach was to be avoided. Therefore, testing was kept to the minimum needed for measuring the degree of improvement in each individual child.

Among the group of 33 children taught between January and December 1963, the highest improvement in reading age in one case was 3 years 10 months. The smallest measure of improvement was 1 year 3 months. Not all the children were of equal mental ability so that wide variation in progress must be expected.

The average degree of improvement for the group as a whole in terms of reading age was two years. In other words, in the group as a whole for one year's chronological growth there was a two-year growth in reading attainment.

A similar picture emerges from the test results of the 28 children who received remedial teaching (reading) from January to April. There was an average advance of 7 months on reading age over the 3½ months' advance in chronological age.

In April 1964, Mr. Johnson left the Authority to take up a similar appointment in Wakefield and it was not possible to find a successor until September. During the Summer term, therefore, there was no remedial teaching of reading organised on a peripatetic basis. The work however continued to be tackled by class teachers in each school, if it was only by a sympathetic recognition on their part that children learn at different rates and that slow learners cannot be hurried. Remedial education must, of course, take into account weaknesses in other skills besides reading.

That there is much more to be done in the schools in the field of remedial education hardly needs to be repeated. An encouraging step forward was taken last July when a Committee of Primary School Heads under the Chairmanship of the Chief Education Officer decided to recommend that a Remedial Education Study Group be set up to study the organisation of remedial teaching in Rochdale Schools.

#### **High Birch School.** (Mr. R. A. Watson, Headmaster)

High Birch School continued to provide special educational facilities throughout 1964 for its complement of 120 educationally subnormal children in the age-range 7 to 16 years. The trend towards earlier admission, mentioned in previous reports, has continued again this year with beneficial results. There is still a greater demand for places for boys rather than girls, and this has resulted in a certain imbalance within the classes and has led to certain organisational difficulties. The admission procedure continues to work smoothly and effectively, and the Headmaster wishes to thank his colleagues in the various departments for their continued co-operation.

During most of the period under review there have been difficulties of staffing. However, the many-sided activities of the school have continued to operate and to expand, thanks to the energy and zeal of devoted teaching staff. The needs



of the young children have continued to be catered for especially in the introduction of modern structural and manipulative materials. Practical activities for senior pupils have become a consolidated part of school work now, and the development of Housecraft, Woodwork, Gardening, etc. has continued. It has been found possible and useful to extend Housecraft and Cookery to boys' groups, and to give some girls' groups experience in the use of tools in the Woodwork room. It is noteworthy that one of our senior girls received Second Prize in a National Art Competition, competing against several hundred entries from other schools.

The programme of educational visits has been extended and several classes, both senior and junior, have visited places of interest in the vicinity. Also this year, two parties of senior pupils visited Youth Hostels in North Wales and the Lake District. Lightweight Camping has developed, and we now have a number of boys competent in the handling of this equipment, and who have embarked on week-end camping expeditions.

Inter-school sports activities have continued to develop as a result of the Special Schools Sports Association founded last year. A full programme of sports events took place between six other special schools in the South Lancs. area and included Soccer, Netball, Swimming, and Cross-country events. A new venture this year was an inter-school athletics competition arranged on the Athletics Track, Springfield Park, Rochdale. This was a great success, and it is hoped that the meeting will become an annual event. Swimming continues to function as a regular activity. During the year the Annual School Swimming Gala was held, and 10 boys and 8 girls gained swimming certificates. Training also continued for the Cycling Proficiency Certificate with excellent co-operation from Rochdale Borough Police.

The Youth Club meets twice yearly, providing evening classes and Youth Club activities for the age-group 15 to 21. The membership is open to past and present members of the school and their friends, and is now in the region of 60. Teams from the Club took an active part both in the Four-a-side Soccer League and in the Netball competitions organised by the Youth Organiser.

During the year 7 boys and 10 girls left school for employment, and were suitably placed in every case except one. This was a girl of very limited ability who was admitted to Calderstones Hospital. We are again grateful to the Youth Employment Officer and his staff for their considerable help. A welcome



development this year has been the introduction of maintenance grants to parents of special school children over 15 years of age. The syllabus of work for the school-leavers' groups has continued to develop and together with its associated visits to factories, etc. has continued to prepare pupils for the important transition from school to work.

The Parent-Teacher Association met on four occasions and continues to give excellent support to the school.

Having been without the help of a Speech Therapist during most of the year, we were glad to welcome in September the newly-appointed therapist who now visits the school regularly. An average of 10 children receive special help from her.

This has been another year of steady growth and development, in spite of some difficulties of staffing. Once again, we would like to record our appreciation of the co-operation we have received from many people.

### **Physical Education**

Mr. C. Meek, Physical Education Organiser, left in September, 1964 and will be replaced in January, 1965 by Mr. C. M. Cox.

Physical education in Rochdale schools continues to attract visitors from other Authorities and from overseas. The fourth year students from Carnegie College of Physical Education, Leeds, saw work in primary, secondary and special schools in 1964, and a similar visit has been arranged for 1965.

An article in the "Times Education Supplement" about the design and development of playground apparatus in Rochdale nursery and infant schools was followed by a flood of enquiries from Local Education Authorities all over the country. Tubular steel aeroplanes, rockets, spheres, giraffes and elephants provide focal points of interest in the playground and at playtime there is continuous activity on the apparatus, the children producing an endless stream of ideas.

The Matthew Moss School opened in September and the unique hexagonal gymnasium has attracted a great deal of interest. Among the many visitors who have seen work in the gymnasium were the members of the Lancashire area of the British Association of Organisers and Lecturers in Physical Education. Part of the large scale conversion of Lowerplace Primary School included the provision of modern apparatus and equipment for physical education.

The Intensive Swimming Scheme for junior school children, under which ten-year olds attend the baths for one period a day for three weeks, continues to show excellent results. Last year 1,139 children attended under this scheme and at the end of the three-week period 84% could swim six strokes or more. Two schools achieved 100% success with their pupils.

Courses arranged for Rochdale teachers were very well attended and ranged from movement gymnastics to Rugby League football. In giving generously of their time to attend demonstrations and courses they are keeping up to date with modern methods and maintaining a high standard of work in the schools.

### School Meals Service

During the year 1964, the number of school meals produced was 1,437,994, which was an increase of 86,637 on the previous year's figure.

New school kitchens were opened at Lowerplace Junior School and Matthew Moss making the total number of kitchens 32, and the total cooking capacity 8,040.

The number of children taking school meals increased by 3% to 58%.

### Cost of Medical and Dental Inspections, and Treatment Year Ending 31st March, 1964

	£
Salaries of Medical, Dental and other Staff .. .. .	22,380
Local Government Superannuation—	
Equivalent Contribution .. .. .	1,213
Equal Annual Charge .. .. .	400
Additional Allowance .. .. .	50
National Insurance .. .. .	668
Training of Staff—Course fees, etc. .. .. .	5
Repair and Maintenance of Buildings .. .. .	82
Maintenance of Grounds .. .. .	100
Fuel, Light and Cleaning .. .. .	2,196
Rent, Rates and Insurance .. .. .	733
Equipment, Drugs, Medical Requisites .. .. .	1,227
Uniforms .. .. .	206
Conveyance of Children .. .. .	193
Printing, Stationery and Advertising .. .. .	397
Travelling and Subsistence .. .. .	189
Postages and Telephones .. .. .	306
Medical Examinations .. .. .	34
Cleansing of Pupils .. .. .	63
Miscellaneous .. .. .	23
	<hr/>
	£30,465

# MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1964.

TABLE 1.

Medical Inspection of Pupils attending maintained and assisted Primary and Secondary Schools (including Nursery and Special Schools).

## A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected	
		SATISFACTORY	UNSATISFACTORY
		No.	No.
		(3)	(4)
1960 and later	332	332	—
1959	651	651	—
1958	690	690	—
1957	102	101	1
1956	59	58	1
1955	47	46	1
1954	51	51	—
1953	39	39	—
1952	69	69	—
1951	41	41	—
1950	408	407	1
1949 and earlier	782	779	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,271</b>	<b>3,264</b>	<b>7</b>

Satisfactory—99.79%

Unsatisfactory—0.21%

## B.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT

Number of Individual Pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspections to require treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth)	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part 11	Total individual pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1960 and later	1	10	11
1959	3	45	41
1958	7	83	78
1957	2	15	15
1956	5	6	10
1955	5	7	9
1954	5	6	10
1953	6	5	10
1952	12	11	23
1951	8	11	15
1950	43	36	73
1949 and earlier	143	74	183
TOTAL	240	309	478

## C.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	239
Number of Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	3,763
Total	..	..	..	..	..	4,002

## D.—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	..	..	..	..	35,354
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	..	..	..	..	893
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	..	..	..	..	3
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	..	..	..	..	—



TABLE II

## RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

## A.—PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
		ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS		TOTAL	
		(T) (3)	(O) (4)	(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)	(T) (9)	(O) (10)
(1)	(2)								
4	Skin .. ..	23	27	14	7	9	13	46	47
5	Eyes—								
	a. Vision ..	11	11	186	85	43	28	240	124
	b. Squint ..	20	58	25	10	10	7	55	75
	c. Other.. ..	7	6	2	1	3	10	12	17
6	Ears—								
	a. Hearing ..	3	25	3	3	—	11	6	39
	b. Otitis Media..	1	30	5	5	2	8	8	43
	c. Other.. ..	2	13	3	—	—	1	5	14
7	Nose and Throat ..	18	229	1	7	2	56	21	292
8	Speech .. ..	11	36	1	1	4	18	16	55
9	Lymphatic Glands ..	—	154	—	6	—	28	—	188
10	Heart .. ..	6	73	4	18	—	41	10	132
11	Lungs .. ..	5	36	7	6	15	23	27	65
12	Developmental—								
	a. Hernia ..	3	9	—	—	—	1	3	10
	b. Other.. ..	—	95	1	1	1	25	2	121
13	Orthopaedic—								
	a. Posture ..	1	5	1	6	—	11	2	22
	b. Feet .. ..	7	51	7	7	4	13	18	71
	c. Other.. ..	13	160	10	11	10	47	33	218
14	Nervous System—								
	a. Epilepsy ..	—	—	2	1	4	—	6	1
	b. Other.. ..	3	8	4	3	2	6	9	17
15	Psychological—								
	a. Development	1	43	—	2	2	25	3	70
	b. Stability ..	6	38	2	5	—	17	8	60
16	Abdomen .. ..	3	19	3	3	2	—	8	22
17	Other .. ..	5	28	5	11	1	27	11	66

(T)—Treatment

(O)—Observation

TABLE II—(continued)

## B.—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

De- fect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	Special Inspections	
		Requiring Treatment (3)	Requiring Observation (4)
4	Skin .. .. .	6	4
5	Eyes—		
	a. Vision .. .. .	46	46
	b. Squint .. .. .	3	3
	c. Other .. .. .	—	3
6	Ears—		
	a. Hearing .. .. .	3	7
	b. Otitis Media .. .. .	—	1
	c. Other .. .. .	—	4
7	Nose and Throat .. .. .	2	13
8	Speech.. .. .	5	12
9	Lymphatic Glands .. .. .	—	4
10	Heart .. .. .	—	5
11	Lungs .. .. .	—	3
12	Developmental—		
	a. Hernia .. .. .	—	—
	b. Other .. .. .	2	1
13	Orthopaedic—		
	a. Posture .. .. .	2	1
	b. Feet .. .. .	2	3
	c. Other .. .. .	2	9
14	Nervous System—		
	a. Epilepsy .. .. .	1	—
	b. Other .. .. .	1	2
15	Psychological—		
	a. Development .. .. .	1	11
	b. Stability .. .. .	—	13
16	Abdomen .. .. .	3	4
17	Other .. .. .	5	7

TABLE III

Treatment of Pupils attending Maintained and assisted Primary and Secondary Schools (including Nursery and Special Schools).

**GROUP 1.—Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint**

External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint .. ..	78
Errors of refraction (including squint) .. .. .	835
Total .. .. .	913
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed .. ..	208

**GROUP 2.—Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat**

Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear .. .. .	17
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis .. .. .	193
(c) for other nose and throat conditions .. .. .	10
Received other forms of treatment .. .. .	90
Total .. .. .	310
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1964 .. .. .	5
(b) in previous years .. .. .	19

**GROUP 3.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects**

(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patient departments .. ..	236
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects .. .. .	—
Total .. .. .	236

## GROUP 4.—Diseases of the Skin

(excluding uncleanliness, for which see Part D of Table I)

## Ringworm—

(a) Scalp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(b) Body	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Scabies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Impetigo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
Other skin diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	204
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	286

## GROUP 5.—Child Guidance Treatment

Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	..	..	..	..	..	26
--	----	----	----	----	----	----

## GROUP 6.—Speech Therapy

Pupils treated by Speech Therapists	..	..	..	..	..	96
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## GROUP 7.—Other Treatment Given

(a) Pupils with minor ailments	..	..	..	..	..	1,241
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	..	..	..	..	..	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	..	..	..	..	..	368
(d) Septic wounds	..	..	..	..	..	224
(e) Plantar warts	..	..	..	..	..	22
Total	..	..	..	..	..	2,059





## (9) Extractions:—

(a) Permanent Teeth .. .. .	797
(b) Temporary Teeth .. .. .	3,386
Total (9) .. .. .	4,183

## (10) (a) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction .. .. 562

## (b) Number of half days devoted to administration of general anaesthetics

(i) Dentists .. .. .	—
(ii) Medical Practitioners .. .. .	47

## (11) Orthodontics:—

(a) Cases commenced during the year .. .. .	21
(b) Cases brought forward from previous year .. .. .	40
(c) Cases completed during the year .. .. .	35
(d) Cases discontinued during the year .. .. .	12
(e) Pupils treated by means of appliances .. .. .	61
(f) Removable appliances fitted .. .. .	33
(g) Fixed appliances fitted .. .. .	2
(h) Total attendances .. .. .	395
(i) Half days devoted to orthodontic treatment .. .. .	49
(j) Cases referred to and treated by Hospital Orthodontists .. .. .	6

## (12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth .. .. 39

## (13) Other operations:—

(a) Crowns .. .. .	—
(b) Inlays .. .. .	—
(c) Other treatment .. .. .	1,46
Total (13) .. .. .	1,46

TABLE V

# HANDICAPPED PUPILS REQUIRING EDUCATION AT SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR BOARDING IN BOARDING HOMES

	(1) Blind (2) Par- tially sighted		(3) Deaf (4) Par- tially Deaf		(5) Physi- cally Handi- capped (6) Deli- cate		(7) Malad- justed (8) E.S.N.		(9) Epi- leptic (10) Speech Defects		Total Cols 1-10
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Handicapped pupils newly assessed as needing education at special schools or in boarding homes .. ..	1	1	—	—	5	16	6	20	5	—	54
(i) Children newly placed in special schools or boarding homes assessed during 1964 .. ..	—	1	—	—	3	10	6	17	3	—	40
(ii) Children newly placed in special schools or boarding homes assessed prior to 1964 .. ..	—	—	—	1	2	4	5	6	—	—	18
Total (B(i) and B(ii)) .. ..	—	1	—	1	5	14	11	23	3	—	58
On 21st January, 1965:—											
Number of handicapped pupils from the area—											
(i) requiring places in special schools											
(a) day .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	3	1	—	11
(b) boarding .. ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	4
(ii) included at (i) who had not reached the age of 5 and were awaiting											
(a) day places .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding places .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
(iii) included at (i) who had been awaiting admission to special schools for more than one year.											
(a) day places .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding places .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
On 21st January, 1965:—											
(i) Number of handicapped pupils who were on the registers of:—											
(1) maintained special schools as											
(a) day pupils .. ..	—	4	—	—	13	45	25	113	6	—	206
(b) boarding pupils .. ..	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	5
(2) non-maintained special schools as											
(a) day pupils .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding pupils .. ..	6	3	4	10	4	1	3	2	6	—	39
(3) who were on the registers of independent schools under arrangements made by the Authority ..	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	5
Total (D(i) and D(ii)) .. ..	6	7	5	11	21	46	28	118	13	—	255
(ii) were boarded in homes and not already included under (i)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (D) .. ..	6	7	5	11	21	46	28	118	13	—	255
On 21st January, 1965—											
Handicapped pupils (irrespective of area to which they belong) being educated under arrangements made by the Authority in accordance with Section 56—											
(i) in hospitals .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) in other groups or units ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) at home .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Children Found Unsuitable for Education at School

During the year ended 31st December, 1964:—

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (i) Children the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57(4) of the Education Act, 1944 .. .. | 6 |
| (ii) Reviews carried out under the provisions of Section 57 A, of the Education Act, 1944. .. ..        | 2 |
| (iii) Decisions cancelled under Section 57 A(2), of the Education Act, 1944 ..                          | 1 |

